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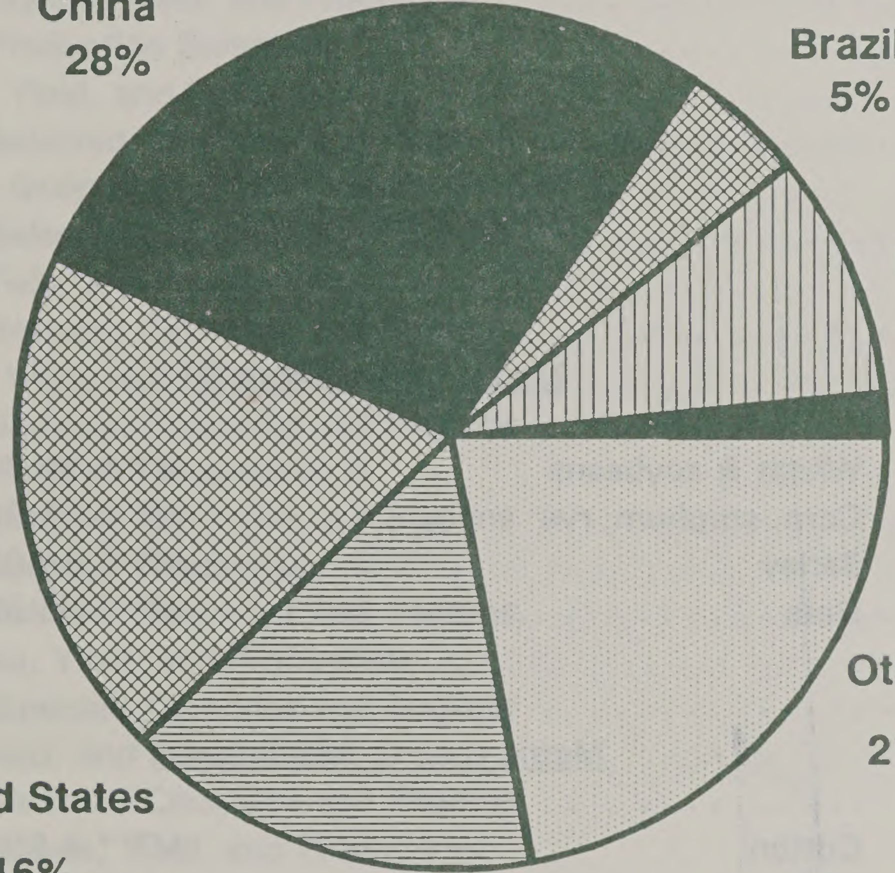
World Agricultural Production

World Red Meat Production 1/

1994 Forecast



1/ Includes carcass-weight-equivalent of beef, veal, pork, sheep, and goat meat.

Production Articles This Month...

- World Red Meat
- World Cocoa
- World Cotton
- World Soybeans
- Japanese Rice
- Asian Forestry
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- Deciduous Fruit and Table Grapes

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-283), October 12, 1993.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. Eastern time on November 10, 1993.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622

Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1993/94

October 1993

WHEAT: World production for 1993/94 is projected at 564.4 million tons, down 5.0 million or 1 percent last month, but up 1 percent from the 1992/93 harvest. Total foreign production is projected at 498.5 million tons, down 3.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1992/93. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 65.9 million tons, down 2.0 million or 3 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Winter and spring wheat were estimated lower.

- **FSU-12** — Production is projected at 88.1 million tons, down 3.1 million or 3 percent from last month, but up slightly from 1992/93. Poor harvest weather (cold, rain, and snow) across Russia and Kazakhstan lowered production prospects.

- **Canada** — Production is forecast at 28.2 million tons, down 2.2 million or 7 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. The revision is based upon a recent survey by Statistics Canada. Unfavorably wet weather during harvest reduced production potential.

- **Brazil** — Production is projected at 2.0 million tons, down 0.3 million or 13 percent from last month and down 27 percent from last year. Lower estimated harvested area in Parana caused by frost damage in July and August and wet weather during harvest (which is over 50 percent complete) reduced the estimated production.

- **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 81.8 million tons, up 1.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Larger prospective harvests in the United Kingdom and Spain more than offset a reduction in France. In the United Kingdom, the prospective yield is second only to the record of 7.71 tons per hectare harvested in 1984/85.

- **India** — Production is estimated at 56.5 million tons, up 1.0 million or 2 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. Harvested area is revised higher due to India's state-government estimates.

- **Australia** — Production is projected at a 15.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month, but down 4 percent from 1992/93. Improved yield prospects in New South Wales and Western Australia more than offset a lower estimated harvested area.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1993/94 is projected at 795.0 million tons, down 12.1 million or 1 percent from last month and down 7 percent from 1992/93. Total foreign production is projected at 589.6 million tons, down 4.0 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is projected at 205.4 million tons, down 8.1 million or 4 percent from last month and down 26 percent from last year. Continued weather problems hurt corn, oats, and barley prospects.

- **Canada** — Production is projected at 24.4 million tons, down 0.8 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 25 percent from last year. According to a recent survey by Statistics Canada, barley and oat production prospects are reduced, while corn output is raised.

- **FSU-12** — Production is projected at 98.0 million tons, down 3.5 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. Inclement weather during harvest reduced yield potential for spring barley in Russia and Kazakhstan.

- **Eastern Europe** — Production is projected at 43.2 million tons, down 2.0 million or 4 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1992/93. Lower forecast harvested area for corn in Romania reduced production prospects. Also, inadequate precipitation in Albania and Yugoslavia reduced forecast corn output.

- **Thailand** — Production is forecast at 3.3 million tons, down 0.3 million or 8 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. Persistent hot, dry weather in portions of the Lower North and Northeast Provinces reduced yield prospects for corn.

- **EC-12** — Production is forecast at 83.4 million tons, up 1.1 million or 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last year. Barley output in Spain is revised higher.

- **Australia** — Production is projected at 9.1 million tons, up 0.6 million or 6 percent from last month and up 9 percent from 1992/93. Favorable weather in Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales provided ample soil moisture for the barley and oat crops, resulting in higher yield prospects.

- **Brazil** — Production is projected at 28.2 million tons, up 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. Corn harvested area is forecast to increase slightly due to farmers planting early variety soybeans followed by additional corn (second season crop) in response to higher domestic prices.

- o **Other W.Europe** — Production is projected at 11.1 million tons, up 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month and up 18 percent from last year. A forecast record oat yield and larger barley and rye crops in Sweden boosted production prospects.

- o **Turkey** — Production is forecast at a record 10.1 million tons, up 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month and up 11 percent from last year. A cool, wet growing season and larger harvested area caused an increase in the forecast barley output.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1993/94 is projected at 345.2 million tons, down 3.3 million or 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Total foreign production is projected at 340.0 million tons, down 3.2 million or 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is forecast at 5.2 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and down 8 percent from 1992/93. Lower yield prospects in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana more than offset an increase in California.

- o **India** — Production is forecast at 73.5 million tons, down 1.5 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast lower due to a break in monsoon rainfall during the peak transplanting time (late July to mid-August).

- o **Japan** — Production is forecast at 7.5 million tons, down 1.2 million or 14 percent from last month and down 22 percent from last year. Continued cool, wet weather during the growing season and into harvesting reduced yield prospects. Japan's Agricultural Ministry reported that the results of a mid-September crop survey indicate that the rice crop condition index was the worst since 1948, when the Government started compiling the index.

- o **Rep. of Korea** — Production is forecast at 4.7 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month and down 12 percent from last year. Cool, rainy weather during the growing season lowered yield prospects. However, favorable weather has supported harvest activity.

- o **Thailand** — Production is forecast at 13.0 million tons, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from 1992/93. Dry weather in the North, Northeast, and Central Provinces lowered the main season production prospects. However, the reduction is tempered by an expected increase in the second season crop as producers respond to Japan's forecast rice shortage.

OILSEEDS: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 224.7 million tons, down 1.3 million or 1 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last year. Foreign production for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 164.1 million tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 60.6 million tons, down 1.0 million or 2 percent from last month and down 11 percent from 1992/93.

* **Soybeans**: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 112.5 million tons, down 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at a record 61.0 million tons, down slightly from last month, but up 7 percent from 1992/93. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States**: Production is forecast at 51.5 million tons, down 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month and down 14 percent from last year. Yield and harvested area are projected lower than last season in response to wet conditions in the north-central U. S., flooding along the Mississippi River, and drought in North Carolina and Virginia.

  - **Brazil**: Production is forecast at 22.8 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. Although planted area is adjusted downward this month due to falling soybean prices, producer confidence and expectations of improved prices remain high. Soybean producers are in an excellent financial position this season and are purchasing inputs in greater quantity than last year. As a result, yield is forecast at 2.01 tons per hectare, above the 5-year average of 1.87 tons per hectare.

  - **FSU-12**: Production is forecast at 0.7 million tons, down 0.2 million or 19 percent from last month, but up 7 percent from last year. Russian soybean area and yield declined primarily due to poor growing conditions in the Far East. In Ukraine, yield is estimated slightly higher, but harvested area is reduced because of competing harvest activities.

* **Cottonseed**: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 31.7 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1992/93. Total foreign production is forecast at 25.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but down slightly from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States**: Production is forecast at 6.0 million tons, down 0.3 million or 5 percent from last month, but up 6 percent from the 1992/ 93 crop. The crop estimate declined due to lower yield potential in Texas, the Southeast, and the Delta States. Yield potential was lowered primarily in response to hot, dry conditions in the aforementioned areas and an outbreak of army boll worms in Mississippi, the third-largest cotton producing state.

o **Brazil** Production is projected at 0.8 million tons, down 0.1 million or 13 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from last year. Harvested area declined reflecting producers reaction to unfavorable cotton prices for the past two seasons and large imports during 1993 that increased price competition with domestic production.

o **India** Production is projected at a record 4.6 million tons, up 0.3 million or 6 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year's large crop. The crop is in excellent condition resulting from a favorable monsoon season. Yield is forecast at a near-record level of 0.61 tons per hectare.

* **Peanuts**: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 21.8 million tons, down 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month and down 5 percent from 1992/93. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.4 million tons, down 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  o **United States** Production is forecast at 1.5 million tons, down 0.1 million or 7 percent from last month and down 24 percent from 1992/93. Yield is forecast down slightly from last season due to dry weather in September in southeastern growing areas.

  o **India** Production is forecast at 7.4 million tons, down 0.4 million or 5 percent from last month and down 14 percent from last year. Below-normal monsoon rains in Gujarat from mid-July to September stressed the peanut crop and reduced yield. Partially offsetting the decline in Gujarat is an increase in area in other states, which received favorable rainfall.

* **Sunflowerseed**: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 23.2 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 9 percent from 1992/93. Total foreign production is forecast at 21.7 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 8 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  o **United States** Production is forecast at 1.5 million tons, down 89,000 tons or 6 percent from last month, but up 28 percent from last year. Yield is estimated at 1.36 metric tons per hectare, 3 percent below last season.

  o **FSU-12** Production is forecast at 6.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 15 percent from 1992/93. Russia's sunflowerseed yield is forecast down from last month due to delayed crop development and harvesting; production is estimated at 3.2 million tons, down 0.2 million or 6 percent from last month. However, the Ukrainian crop is estimated at 2.5 million tons, up 0.1 million from last month because of favorable growing conditions.

* **Rapeseed**: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 26.6 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 26.5 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1992/93. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States**: Production is forecast at 120,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 41 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast to climb to a record 76,000 hectares, up 38 percent from last season.

* **Copra**: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 4.8 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. There were no significant changes this month.

* **Palm Kernels**: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 3.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. There were no significant changes this month.

* **Palm Oil**: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 13.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 6 percent from last year. There were no significant changes this month.

COTTON: World production for 1993/94 is projected at 82.5 million bales, down 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month and down less than 1 percent from the 1992/93 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 65.5 million bales, up 0.4 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from last year's crop. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States**: Production is projected at 17.0 million bales, down 0.9 million or 5 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from the 1992/93 crop. The crop estimate was reduced due to lower yield potential in Texas, the Delta States, and the Southeast. Potential yield declined primarily in response to hot, dry conditions in the aforementioned areas and an outbreak of army boll worms in Mississippi, the third-largest cotton producing state.

- **Brazil**: Production is projected at 2.2 million bales, down 0.3 million or 14 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from last year. Area declined reflecting producers reaction to unfavorable prices for the past two crops and large imports during 1993 which increased price competition with the domestic crop.

- **India**: Production is projected at a record 10.8 million bales, up 0.6 million or 6 percent from last month and up 2 percent from the previous record of last year. The crop is in excellent condition due to a favorable monsoon season. Yield is forecast at 314 kilograms per hectare, well above the 5-year average of 280 kilograms per hectare, but slightly below the record 315 kilograms produced in 1989/90.

- **Australia** — Production is projected at 1.5 million bales, up 0.2 million or 11 percent from last month, but down 12 percent from last year. Key cotton producing areas, previously affected by drought, received timely rainfall for planting and crop emergence.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	69.9	72.3	72.1	57.7	62.4	63.0	34.3	39.4	39.0	38.4	1,981	2,459	2,493	2,422
Winter	51.1	51.1	51.7	39.4	41.9	43.9	34.8	38.3	40.5	40.3	1,373	1,607	1,788	1,769
Other	18.8	21.2	20.4	18.3	20.5	19.1	33.2	41.6	34.4	34.1	608	852	705	652
Rye	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	24.6	29.4	27.0	27.1	10	12	11	10
Soybeans	59.2	59.1	59.5	58.0	58.2	56.0	34.2	37.6	34.0	33.7	1,987	2,188	1,909	1,891
Corn	76.0	79.3	73.7	68.8	72.1	63.1	108.6	131.4	113.1	110.3	7,475	9,479	7,229	6,962
Sorghum	11.1	13.3	10.7	9.9	12.2	9.7	59.3	72.8	66.5	65.6	585	884	649	639
Barley	8.9	7.8	7.9	8.4	7.3	7.1	55.2	62.5	57.8	58.9	464	458	436	416
Oats	8.7	8.0	7.9	4.8	4.5	3.8	50.7	65.6	60.7	54.6	243	295	250	208
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	5,674	5,722	5,677	5,621	157.5	179.1	168.6	165.3
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	14.1	13.2	13.7	13.0	11.1	13.3	652	699	645	614	17.6	16.2	17.9	17.0

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	---Million metric tons---																			
Wheat																				
1991/92	542.3	488.4	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.4	4.1	38.3	70.9	96.0	55.1	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.9	3.1	10.6	2.1	16.5	41.2
1992/93 prel.	560.0	493.1	66.9	29.9	3.0	84.7	3.7	26.7	88.0	105.0	55.1	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.7	2.7	16.2	1.3	15.5	35.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Sep.	569.5	501.6	67.9	30.3	2.8	80.6	4.1	30.3	91.2	105.0	55.5	0.0	16.1	0.0	10.2	2.3	15.0	1.7	17.0	39.5
Oct.	564.4	498.5	65.9	28.2	2.8	81.8	4.1	30.3	88.1	105.0	56.5	0.0	16.1	0.0	10.2	2.0	15.5	1.8	17.0	39.2
Coarse Grains																				
1991/92	803.0	584.4	218.6	21.8	17.6	89.7	12.5	64.8	76.2	112.3	26.3	5.4	1.6	3.8	14.5	31.4	7.5	3.4	9.6	86.0
1992/93 prel.	857.6	579.9	277.8	19.5	18.0	82.6	9.4	42.9	93.0	109.0	36.8	5.6	1.6	3.6	15.1	28.7	8.3	10.1	9.1	86.8
1993/94 proj.																				
Sep.	807.1	593.5	213.5	25.2	18.0	82.3	10.8	45.2	101.5	107.7	35.7	5.7	1.7	3.6	14.1	27.8	8.5	8.6	9.9	87.4
Oct.	795.0	589.6	205.4	24.4	18.0	83.4	11.1	43.2	98.0	107.7	35.7	5.7	1.7	3.3	14.1	28.2	9.1	8.6	10.1	87.3
Rice (Milled)																				
1991/92	348.4	343.3	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	73.7	29.0	3.2	13.5	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	84.1
1992/93 prel.	351.0	345.3	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	130.4	72.5	30.7	3.0	12.8	0.4	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	84.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Sep.	348.5	343.2	5.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	124.0	75.0	31.3	3.2	13.2	0.3	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	85.3
Oct.	345.2	340.0	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	124.0	73.5	31.3	3.2	13.0	0.3	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	83.8
Total Grains 1/																				
1991/92	1,693.7	1,416.1	277.6	53.7	21.5	181.6	16.7	103.1	148.4	336.9	155.1	34.4	19.4	17.2	24.8	41.4	18.8	5.6	26.2	211.3
1992/93 prel.	1,768.6	1,418.2	350.4	49.4	21.2	168.7	13.1	69.6	182.3	344.3	164.3	36.3	20.4	16.4	25.1	38.3	25.1	11.4	24.8	207.6
1993/94 proj.																				
Sep.	1,725.0	1,412.7	312.4	55.5	21.0	164.3	14.9	75.5	194.1	342.2	164.2	36.4	20.8	16.7	24.6	37.2	24.2	10.3	27.1	183.8
Oct.	1,704.6	1,428.1	276.6	52.6	20.9	166.6	15.2	73.6	187.6	336.7	165.7	37.0	21.0	16.3	24.6	37.1	25.2	10.4	27.3	210.4
Oilseeds 2/																				
1991/92	223.5	159.2	64.3	5.8	1.3	13.1	0.7	4.4	11.4	34.2	20.8	4.4	4.8	0.8	15.9	20.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.8
1992/93 prel.	226.6	158.2	68.4	5.2	1.0	11.9	0.7	4.1	10.3	32.7	23.4	4.4	3.5	0.8	14.7	23.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	18.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Sep.	226.0	164.4	61.6	7.6	0.9	10.8	0.7	3.8	11.5	32.2	24.1	4.6	4.2	0.8	16.5	23.7	0.9	0.7	1.9	19.6
Oct.	224.7	164.1	60.6	7.6	0.9	10.8	0.7	3.7	11.2	32.2	24.0	4.6	4.2	0.8	16.5	23.7	1.0	0.7	1.9	19.7
	---Million 480-pound bales---																			
Cotton																				
1991/92	96.0	78.4	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	14.0
1992/93 prel.	82.6	66.4	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.0	20.7	10.6	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	13.0
1993/94 proj.																				
Sep.	83.0	65.1	17.9	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	6.3	17.5	10.2	0.0	8.7	0.1	1.0	2.5	1.4	0.1	2.4	13.6
Oct.	82.5	65.5	17.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	6.3	17.5	10.8	0.0	8.7	0.1	1.0	2.2	1.5	0.1	2.4	13.6

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	222.26	222.36	222.34	222.00	2.44	2.52	2.56	2.54	542.33	560.01	569.47	564.44	−5.03	−0.88	4.42	0.79
United States	23.35	25.26	25.87	25.49	2.31	2.65	2.62	2.59	53.92	66.92	67.86	65.90	−1.96	−2.88	−1.02	−1.52
Total Foreign	198.91	197.11	196.47	196.51	2.46	2.50	2.55	2.54	488.41	493.09	501.61	498.54	−3.07	−0.61	5.44	1.10
Major Exporters	42.78	44.25	42.88	42.57	3.34	3.17	3.17	3.19	142.81	140.45	136.12	135.67	−0.45	−0.33	−4.77	−3.40
EC−12	16.89	16.92	15.48	15.67	5.35	5.01	5.21	5.22	90.42	84.69	80.62	81.82	1.20	1.49	−2.87	−3.38
France	5.21	5.13	4.63	4.60	6.64	6.39	6.48	6.47	34.59	32.78	30.00	29.75	−0.25	−0.83	−3.03	−9.24
United Kingdom	1.98	2.06	1.80	1.83	7.27	6.65	6.83	7.40	14.40	13.70	12.30	13.50	1.20	9.76	−0.20	−1.46
Germany	2.45	2.60	2.41	2.41	6.77	5.98	6.44	6.44	16.61	15.54	15.50	15.50	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−0.27
Canada	14.16	13.83	12.80	12.70	2.26	2.16	2.37	2.22	31.95	29.87	30.30	28.15	−2.15	−7.10	−1.72	−5.76
Australia	7.19	9.10	9.80	9.40	1.47	1.78	1.53	1.65	10.56	16.18	15.00	15.50	0.50	3.33	−0.68	−4.23
Argentina	4.55	4.40	4.80	4.80	2.17	2.20	2.12	2.12	9.88	9.70	10.20	10.20	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.15
Major Importers	91.52	89.92	88.89	88.69	2.34	2.47	2.61	2.57	214.30	221.74	231.62	228.22	−3.40	−1.47	6.48	2.92
China	30.95	30.50	30.50	30.50	3.10	3.33	3.44	3.44	96.00	101.59	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	3.41	3.36
FSU−12	45.56	46.58	44.71	44.71	1.56	1.89	2.04	1.97	70.88	88.05	91.18	88.08	−3.10	−3.40	0.03	0.04
Russia	23.15	24.40	24.00	24.00	1.68	1.89	2.06	1.98	38.90	46.20	49.50	47.50	−2.00	−4.04	1.30	2.81
Ukraine	7.02	6.33	5.76	5.76	3.01	3.08	3.48	3.48	21.16	19.51	20.03	20.03	0.00	0.00	0.52	2.65
Kazakhstan	13.46	13.88	12.80	12.80	0.51	1.32	1.32	1.23	6.89	18.29	16.90	15.80	−1.10	−6.51	−2.48	−13.59
Baltic States	0.37	0.46	0.48	0.48	2.99	2.37	2.78	2.78	1.10	1.08	1.32	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.24	22.22
Eastern Europe	9.86	8.15	9.29	9.29	3.88	3.28	3.26	3.26	38.30	26.72	30.30	30.30	0.00	0.00	3.58	13.39
Poland	2.44	2.41	2.40	2.40	3.80	3.06	3.54	3.54	9.27	7.37	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	1.13	15.36
Romania	2.18	1.48	2.20	2.20	2.52	2.16	2.41	2.41	5.49	3.18	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	2.12	66.72
Egypt	0.76	0.88	0.88	0.88	5.90	5.26	5.51	5.51	4.48	4.62	4.85	4.85	0.00	0.00	0.23	5.05
Morocco	2.64	2.23	2.31	2.31	1.87	0.70	0.66	0.66	4.94	1.56	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−2.69
Brazil	2.15	2.00	1.60	1.40	1.43	1.37	1.44	1.43	3.08	2.74	2.30	2.00	−0.30	−13.04	−0.74	−26.98
Other Foreign	64.61	62.94	64.71	65.25	2.03	2.08	2.07	2.06	131.31	130.91	133.86	134.64	0.78	0.58	3.73	2.85
India	24.17	22.98	23.73	24.50	2.28	2.40	2.34	2.31	55.13	55.09	55.50	56.50	1.00	1.80	1.41	2.56
Turkey	8.80	8.80	8.90	8.90	1.88	1.76	1.91	1.91	16.50	15.50	17.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	9.68
Pakistan	7.91	7.85	8.24	8.24	1.84	2.00	1.96	1.96	14.57	15.68	16.10	16.10	0.00	0.00	0.42	2.65
Mexico	0.88	0.73	0.65	0.65	4.20	4.14	4.31	4.31	3.70	3.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−6.67
Saudi Arabia	0.74	0.74	0.68	0.68	5.22	5.54	5.51	5.51	3.86	4.10	3.75	3.75	0.00	0.00	−0.35	−8.54
Rep. of South Africa	1.43	0.74	1.02	1.07	1.49	1.77	1.67	1.69	2.13	1.32	1.70	1.80	0.10	5.88	0.48	36.57
Others	20.68	21.10	21.49	21.22	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.73	35.42	36.21	37.01	36.69	−0.32	−0.86	0.48	1.32

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	317.98	317.79	312.40	311.86	2.53	2.70	2.58	2.55	803.02	857.64	807.05	795.00	−12.05	−1.49	−62.64	−7.30
United States	37.37	39.06	34.69	34.04	5.85	7.11	6.15	6.03	218.63	277.78	213.50	205.41	−8.09	−3.79	−72.37	−26.05
Total Foreign	280.61	278.73	277.71	277.82	2.08	2.08	2.14	2.12	584.39	579.86	593.55	589.59	−3.96	−0.67	9.73	1.68
Major Exporters	20.63	20.46	21.68	21.82	2.47	2.76	2.77	2.72	50.97	56.49	59.99	59.42	−0.58	−0.96	2.93	5.19
Canada	6.59	6.22	7.14	6.99	3.30	3.13	3.53	3.49	21.78	19.49	25.20	24.40	−0.80	−3.16	4.91	25.17
Argentina	3.80	3.93	3.88	3.88	3.80	3.83	3.64	3.64	14.45	15.06	14.11	14.11	0.00	0.00	−0.95	−6.31
Australia	4.61	4.60	5.13	5.41	1.64	1.80	1.66	1.67	7.55	8.29	8.51	9.06	0.55	6.47	0.77	9.24
Rep. of South Africa	4.14	4.34	4.19	4.19	0.83	2.33	2.06	2.05	3.44	10.09	8.60	8.57	−0.03	−0.35	−1.52	−15.06
Thailand	1.49	1.37	1.35	1.35	2.52	2.59	2.65	2.43	3.75	3.55	3.58	3.28	−0.30	−8.38	−0.27	−7.61
Major Importers	101.19	99.64	98.68	98.45	2.62	2.49	2.65	2.61	265.00	248.27	261.01	257.08	−3.93	−1.51	8.82	3.55
FSU−12	52.17	51.33	52.57	52.57	1.46	1.81	1.93	1.86	76.21	92.96	101.49	98.04	−3.45	−3.40	5.08	5.46
Russia	33.50	33.29	32.60	32.60	1.38	1.67	1.76	1.68	46.18	55.73	57.40	54.90	−2.50	−4.36	−0.83	−1.49
Ukraine	5.83	5.79	6.55	6.55	2.58	2.69	2.95	2.95	15.06	15.59	19.30	19.30	0.00	0.00	3.71	23.84
Kazakhstan	8.65	7.93	8.92	8.92	0.50	1.33	1.43	1.28	4.36	10.58	12.80	11.40	−1.40	−10.94	0.82	7.77
Baltic States	1.72	1.65	1.58	1.58	2.44	1.50	2.13	2.13	4.19	2.47	3.36	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.89	35.83
EC−12	19.00	18.17	17.07	17.01	4.72	4.54	4.82	4.90	89.70	82.57	82.27	83.40	1.13	1.37	0.83	1.00
Germany	4.11	3.92	3.84	3.84	5.52	4.91	5.17	5.17	22.66	19.22	19.85	19.85	0.00	0.00	0.63	3.30
France	3.98	4.16	3.84	3.84	6.48	6.68	6.61	6.61	25.80	27.78	25.39	25.39	0.00	0.00	−2.39	−8.60
Eastern Europe	16.61	16.64	15.80	15.64	3.90	2.58	2.86	2.76	64.75	42.87	45.16	43.21	−1.95	−4.32	0.34	0.79
Poland	6.28	5.92	6.05	6.05	2.95	2.13	2.40	2.40	18.54	12.59	14.50	14.50	0.00	0.00	1.91	15.13
Romania	3.87	4.30	4.15	3.88	3.56	2.11	2.82	2.74	13.78	9.07	11.70	10.60	−1.10	−9.40	1.54	16.94
Czechoslovakia	1.17	1.25	0.87	0.87	4.67	3.75	3.84	3.84	5.49	4.67	3.33	3.33	0.00	0.00	−1.35	−28.80
Mexico	8.84	9.14	9.05	9.05	1.99	1.96	1.98	1.98	17.63	17.95	17.95	17.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other W. Europe	2.85	2.71	2.61	2.61	4.39	3.49	4.14	4.27	12.52	9.45	10.80	11.14	0.34	3.15	1.69	17.87
Other Foreign	158.79	158.64	157.35	157.55	1.69	1.73	1.73	1.73	268.42	275.11	272.54	273.09	0.54	0.20	−2.02	−0.73
China	26.94	26.37	25.97	25.97	4.17	4.13	4.15	4.15	112.28	108.98	107.74	107.74	0.00	0.00	−1.24	−1.14
India	33.77	35.33	35.39	35.39	0.78	1.04	1.01	1.01	26.28	36.75	35.70	35.70	0.00	0.00	−1.05	−2.86
Brazil	14.51	12.78	12.86	12.97	2.17	2.24	2.16	2.17	31.43	28.66	27.78	28.20	0.42	1.51	−0.46	−1.61
Turkey	4.45	4.48	4.45	4.55	2.17	2.04	2.23	2.23	9.65	9.15	9.94	10.14	0.20	2.01	0.99	10.83
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.89
Philippines	3.48	3.32	3.20	3.20	1.29	1.43	1.48	1.48	4.49	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.02
Others	72.74	73.36	72.45	72.44	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.12	78.89	81.22	80.99	80.92	−0.08	−0.09	−0.31	−0.38

TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	131.15	131.87	127.76	127.33	3.71	4.02	3.71	3.66	487.21	529.67	474.20	465.95	−8.25	−1.74	−63.72	−12.03
United States	27.86	29.20	25.86	25.54	6.82	8.25	7.10	6.92	189.89	240.78	183.64	176.84	−6.80	−3.70	−63.94	−26.55
Total Foreign	103.28	102.68	101.90	101.79	2.88	2.81	2.85	2.84	297.32	288.89	290.56	289.11	−1.45	−0.50	0.22	0.08
Major Exporters	7.20	7.35	7.20	7.20	2.41	3.24	3.04	3.00	17.33	23.80	21.90	21.60	−0.30	−1.37	−2.20	−9.24
Argentina	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.50	4.42	4.40	4.20	4.20	10.60	11.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−4.55
South Africa	3.45	3.62	3.50	3.50	0.91	2.60	2.29	2.29	3.13	9.40	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	−1.40	−14.89
Thailand	1.35	1.23	1.20	1.20	2.67	2.76	2.83	2.58	3.60	3.40	3.40	3.10	−0.30	−8.82	−0.30	−8.82
Major Importers	21.58	22.47	21.78	21.57	4.04	3.31	3.62	3.57	87.27	74.38	78.93	76.98	−1.95	−2.47	2.60	3.49
Eastern Europe	6.74	7.54	6.90	6.69	5.05	2.70	3.32	3.13	34.03	20.33	22.90	20.95	−1.95	−8.52	0.62	3.05
Romania	2.60	3.34	3.15	2.90	4.05	2.05	3.02	2.93	10.50	6.83	9.50	8.50	−1.00	−10.53	1.67	24.49
Yugoslavia	2.17	2.20	2.00	2.05	5.34	3.00	3.50	3.02	11.56	6.60	7.00	6.20	−0.80	−11.43	−0.40	−6.06
EC−12	3.85	3.75	3.63	3.63	6.94	7.84	7.93	7.93	26.71	29.36	28.79	28.79	0.00	0.00	−0.57	−1.96
France	1.77	1.86	1.80	1.80	7.29	7.98	7.94	7.94	12.93	14.87	14.30	14.30	0.00	0.00	−0.57	−3.85
Italy	0.86	0.88	0.96	0.96	7.26	8.70	8.33	8.33	6.24	7.68	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	4.18
Mexico	7.70	8.10	8.10	8.10	1.88	1.91	1.91	1.91	14.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FSU−12	2.98	2.79	2.85	2.85	3.28	2.64	3.39	3.39	9.76	7.38	9.65	9.65	0.00	0.00	2.27	30.81
Russia	0.73	0.80	0.70	0.70	2.69	2.64	3.14	3.14	1.97	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.76
Ukraine	1.46	1.16	1.30	1.30	3.25	2.46	3.31	3.31	4.75	2.85	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	1.45	50.82
Other W. Europe	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	8.41	6.63	8.14	8.14	1.81	1.34	1.62	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.28	20.90
Others	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	4.67	4.89	4.92	4.92	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.42
Other Foreign	74.50	72.85	72.92	73.02	2.59	2.62	2.60	2.61	192.72	190.71	189.73	190.53	0.80	0.42	−0.18	−0.09
China	21.57	21.04	20.70	20.70	4.58	4.53	4.54	4.54	98.77	95.38	94.00	94.00	0.00	0.00	−1.38	−1.45
Brazil	14.03	12.35	12.35	12.50	2.20	2.27	2.19	2.20	30.80	28.00	27.00	27.50	0.50	1.85	−0.50	−1.79
India	5.78	6.07	5.90	5.90	1.38	1.70	1.61	1.61	7.98	10.30	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	−0.80	−7.77
Canada	1.11	0.86	1.05	1.00	6.71	5.70	6.19	6.80	7.41	4.88	6.50	6.80	0.30	4.62	1.92	39.26
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.89
Philippines	3.48	3.32	3.20	3.20	1.29	1.43	1.48	1.48	4.49	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.02
Egypt	0.69	0.75	0.77	0.77	6.39	6.00	6.10	6.10	4.43	4.50	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.44
Zimbabwe	0.88	1.20	1.30	1.30	0.59	1.67	1.62	1.62	0.52	2.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	5.00
Others	24.05	24.26	24.60	24.60	1.37	1.45	1.44	1.44	32.92	35.30	35.53	35.53	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.67

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	76.03	72.50	73.30	73.19	2.22	2.28	2.36	2.32	169.08	165.53	172.71	169.88	−2.82	−1.64	4.36	2.63
United States	3.41	2.96	3.05	2.86	2.97	3.36	3.11	3.17	10.11	9.97	9.49	9.05	−0.43	−4.58	−0.92	−9.21
Total Foreign	72.63	69.53	70.25	70.33	2.19	2.24	2.32	2.29	158.97	155.56	163.22	160.83	−2.39	−1.46	5.28	3.39
EC−12	12.03	11.44	10.48	10.41	4.28	3.78	4.04	4.17	51.53	43.19	42.35	43.42	1.06	2.51	0.22	0.51
Denmark	0.94	0.90	0.75	0.75	5.34	3.34	5.47	5.47	5.04	3.02	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	1.08	35.67
France	1.74	1.80	1.60	1.60	6.19	5.88	5.63	5.63	10.79	10.58	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	−1.58	−14.93
Germany	2.54	2.41	2.21	2.21	5.72	5.06	5.02	5.02	14.49	12.20	11.10	11.10	0.00	0.00	−1.10	−8.99
Italy	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.40	3.80	3.87	3.75	3.75	1.79	1.74	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−13.84
Spain	4.37	4.01	3.78	3.70	2.09	1.49	2.12	2.43	9.14	5.99	8.00	9.00	1.00	12.50	3.01	50.15
United Kingdom	1.39	1.31	1.20	1.20	5.54	5.61	5.25	5.25	7.70	7.35	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	−1.05	−14.29
FSU−12	27.44	26.00	28.29	28.29	1.40	1.97	2.02	1.92	38.43	51.28	57.24	54.24	−3.00	−5.24	2.96	5.78
Russia	15.28	14.53	14.70	14.70	1.45	1.86	1.94	1.80	22.17	27.00	28.50	26.50	−2.00	−7.02	−0.50	−1.85
Ukraine	3.19	3.43	4.05	4.05	2.52	2.95	3.09	3.09	8.05	10.11	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	2.39	23.69
Kazakhstan	6.61	5.72	7.06	7.06	0.47	1.49	1.47	1.27	3.09	8.51	10.40	9.00	−1.40	−13.46	0.49	5.75
Baltic States	1.24	1.10	0.99	0.99	2.49	1.56	2.22	2.22	3.08	1.72	2.19	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.47	27.33
Eastern Europe	4.05	3.67	3.24	3.26	3.67	3.12	2.87	2.83	14.83	11.43	9.27	9.23	−0.05	−0.54	−2.20	−19.26
Poland	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.44	2.35	2.50	2.50	4.26	2.82	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	6.42
Czechoslovakia	0.79	0.89	0.50	0.50	4.79	3.99	4.20	4.20	3.79	3.54	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	−1.44	−40.68
Romania	1.02	0.62	0.63	0.60	2.89	2.71	2.56	2.50	2.95	1.68	1.60	1.50	−0.10	−6.25	−0.18	−10.61
Canada	4.22	3.79	4.30	4.20	2.75	2.88	3.26	3.14	11.62	10.92	14.00	13.20	−0.80	−5.71	2.28	20.89
Other W. Europe	1.54	1.42	1.35	1.35	4.19	3.47	3.91	3.95	6.43	4.92	5.29	5.34	0.05	0.95	0.41	8.37
Sweden	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.39	4.21	2.92	4.23	4.36	1.94	1.26	1.65	1.70	0.05	3.03	0.44	34.81
Turkey	3.40	3.43	3.40	3.50	2.00	1.84	2.06	2.06	6.80	6.30	7.00	7.20	0.20	2.86	0.90	14.29
Australia	2.74	2.90	3.15	3.45	1.65	1.92	1.62	1.62	4.53	5.56	5.10	5.60	0.50	9.80	0.04	0.76
China	1.20	1.25	1.23	1.23	3.27	3.20	3.43	3.43	3.93	4.00	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.00
Morocco	2.36	2.23	1.50	1.50	1.38	0.48	0.68	0.68	3.25	1.08	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−5.64
India	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.70	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.63	1.65	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.03
Others	11.46	11.37	11.35	11.18	1.13	1.19	1.22	1.21	12.91	13.51	13.86	13.51	−0.36	−2.56	−0.00	−0.01

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.13	19.62	20.22	20.06	1.63	1.72	1.77	1.73	32.78	33.76	35.77	34.68	−1.09	−3.05	0.92	2.73
United States	1.95	1.82	1.67	1.54	1.82	2.35	2.18	1.96	3.53	4.28	3.63	3.02	−0.61	−16.69	−1.26	−29.38
Total Foreign	18.18	17.80	18.56	18.51	1.61	1.66	1.73	1.71	29.25	29.48	32.14	31.66	−0.49	−1.51	2.18	7.38
FSU−12	10.42	9.84	10.42	10.42	1.18	1.42	1.43	1.38	12.34	14.01	14.88	14.43	−0.45	−3.02	0.43	3.06
Russia	9.03	8.50	9.00	9.00	1.15	1.32	1.33	1.28	10.37	11.20	12.00	11.50	−0.50	−4.17	0.30	2.68
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.90	2.52	2.40	2.40	0.95	1.25	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−3.69
Belarus	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	2.11	2.22	2.36	2.50	0.76	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.05	5.88	0.10	12.50
Baltic States	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.39	1.35	1.88	1.88	0.52	0.27	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.11	38.89
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.70	3.07	3.15	3.09	1.97	1.96	2.19	2.20	5.31	6.03	6.90	6.80	−0.10	−1.45	0.77	12.79
Canada	0.84	1.24	1.40	1.35	2.13	2.28	2.64	2.52	1.79	2.82	3.70	3.40	−0.30	−8.11	0.58	20.44
Sweden	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.30	4.13	2.36	4.00	4.50	1.43	0.81	1.20	1.35	0.15	12.50	0.54	67.29
Australia	1.16	1.14	1.10	1.09	1.46	1.71	1.41	1.47	1.69	1.95	1.55	1.60	0.05	3.23	−0.35	−17.91
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.14	1.29	1.29	1.29	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	4.85	4.69	4.78	4.80	2.29	1.96	2.09	2.09	11.08	9.18	9.98	10.05	0.06	0.65	0.87	9.51
China	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EC−12	1.38	1.27	1.27	1.27	3.19	2.82	3.22	3.23	4.39	3.58	4.09	4.10	0.01	0.24	0.52	14.57
France	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	4.23	4.24	4.48	4.48	0.74	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−7.14
Germany	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	4.91	3.67	4.72	4.72	1.87	1.31	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.39	29.38
Italy	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.46	2.28	2.29	2.29	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−3.90
United Kingdom	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	5.24	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.55	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−4.76
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.20	1.32	1.34	2.43	1.87	1.78	1.79	2.92	2.24	2.35	2.40	0.05	2.13	0.15	6.82
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	3.89	3.00	3.24	3.24	0.35	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.84
Poland	0.69	0.67	0.70	0.70	2.73	1.84	1.71	1.71	1.87	1.23	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−2.36
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.05	0.10	0.12	1.92	1.80	1.50	1.67	0.25	0.09	0.15	0.20	0.05	33.33	0.11	122.22
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	3.37	3.20	3.55	3.55	1.16	1.06	1.17	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.11	10.59
Norway	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	4.60	2.39	3.75	3.75	0.54	0.32	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.13	41.51
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.87	1.93	1.93	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.11	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.04	0.99	0.95	0.95	1.16	1.06	1.01	1.02	0.01	0.49	−0.04	−4.24

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	13.16	14.05	12.98	13.02	2.08	1.98	2.18	2.18	27.32	27.87	28.25	28.40	0.15	0.55	0.54	1.93
United States	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.15	1.55	1.85	1.69	1.71	0.25	0.30	0.28	0.26	−0.02	−5.73	−0.04	−13.49
Total Foreign	13.00	13.89	12.82	12.87	2.08	1.98	2.18	2.19	27.07	27.56	27.97	28.14	0.17	0.61	0.58	2.10
FSU−12	8.30	9.63	8.41	8.41	1.69	1.88	1.98	1.98	14.06	18.09	16.61	16.61	0.00	0.00	−1.48	−8.18
Russia	6.46	7.60	6.40	6.40	1.64	1.83	1.95	1.95	10.62	13.90	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−1.40	−10.07
Ukraine	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.32	2.00	2.00	0.98	1.16	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	−0.16	−13.49
Belarus	0.78	0.90	0.90	0.90	2.51	2.78	2.78	2.78	1.96	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.26	0.35	0.39	0.39	2.24	1.37	2.03	2.03	0.59	0.48	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.31	64.58
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.16	1.87	1.92	1.88	1.88	0.34	0.27	0.25	0.30	0.06	22.45	0.04	13.21
Other Foreign	4.25	3.77	3.89	3.91	2.84	2.31	2.65	2.67	12.08	8.72	10.32	10.44	0.12	1.11	1.71	19.65
Eastern Europe	2.62	2.27	2.41	2.41	2.60	1.98	2.32	2.32	6.80	4.51	5.58	5.58	0.00	0.00	1.07	23.83
Hungary	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	2.38	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poland	2.29	2.03	2.15	2.15	2.58	1.96	2.33	2.33	5.90	3.98	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	25.60
Czechoslovakia	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.10	3.81	2.90	3.00	3.00	0.48	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	17.65
EC−12	1.20	1.08	1.06	1.07	3.67	3.16	3.69	3.70	4.39	3.42	3.92	3.97	0.05	1.40	0.55	16.10
Denmark	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	4.94	3.62	5.71	5.71	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.07	20.12
France	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	3.50	3.73	3.80	3.80	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.32
Germany	0.71	0.62	0.66	0.66	4.68	3.94	4.39	4.39	3.32	2.42	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.48	19.74
Spain	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.18	1.23	1.24	1.47	1.67	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.30	0.05	20.00	0.07	30.43
Other W. Europe	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.15	4.00	3.91	3.74	3.90	0.57	0.47	0.51	0.57	0.06	11.79	0.10	22.37
Austria	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	4.12	4.03	3.92	3.92	0.35	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−15.47
Sweden	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	3.93	4.12	4.50	4.80	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.24	0.06	33.33	0.10	76.47
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.41	1.39	1.39	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−4.17
Others	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−5.62

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	38.01	40.21	38.69	38.81	1.35	1.58	1.47	1.46	51.23	63.53	56.80	56.72	−0.08	−0.14	−6.81	−10.72
United States	3.99	4.92	3.95	3.95	3.72	4.57	4.18	4.11	14.86	22.46	16.48	16.23	−0.24	−1.47	−6.22	−27.71
Total Foreign	34.02	35.30	34.75	34.86	1.07	1.16	1.16	1.16	36.37	41.07	40.32	40.49	0.16	0.41	−0.58	−1.42
India	12.59	13.50	13.30	13.30	0.67	0.95	0.94	0.94	8.40	12.80	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−2.34
China	1.39	1.34	1.30	1.30	3.55	3.55	3.62	3.62	4.93	4.76	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−1.26
Mexico	0.82	0.70	0.60	0.60	3.17	2.71	3.17	3.17	2.60	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	4.40	4.80	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.80	3.50	3.80	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−2.63
Sudan	4.20	4.50	4.35	4.35	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.80	3.36	4.05	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	−0.55	−13.58
Argentina	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.70	3.84	4.00	3.57	3.57	2.77	3.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−16.67
Australia	0.57	0.43	0.75	0.75	1.85	1.09	2.07	2.07	1.06	0.47	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	1.08	228.39
Ethiopia	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.05	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.72
Colombia	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.00
Venezuela	0.27	0.24	0.13	0.13	2.18	2.20	1.88	1.88	0.58	0.53	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−52.65
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.73	4.77	4.77	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.55	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.95	0.92	0.96	0.96	0.53	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.33
Niger	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.73	2.24	2.07	2.07	0.10	0.38	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−23.68
Thailand	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.20	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	20.00
Others	21.29	21.66	21.30	21.41	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30	27.82	28.12	27.64	27.81	0.16	0.60	−0.31	−1.12

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	145.66	144.88	146.46	145.30	3.54	3.58	3.52	3.52	348.36	350.98	348.52	345.21	−3.31	−0.95	−5.77	−1.64
United States	1.12	1.27	1.20	1.19	6.36	6.41	6.36	6.30	5.04	5.69	5.35	5.25	−0.11	−2.00	−0.44	−7.72
Total Foreign	144.54	143.61	145.26	144.11	3.51	3.56	3.50	3.50	343.33	345.30	343.17	339.97	−3.20	−0.93	−5.33	−1.54
Major Exporters	15.67	16.18	16.91	16.91	2.43	2.31	2.33	2.32	24.13	23.61	24.90	24.70	−0.20	−0.80	1.09	4.61
Thailand	9.05	9.40	9.60	9.60	2.25	2.06	2.08	2.05	13.46	12.80	13.20	13.00	−0.20	−1.52	0.20	1.53
Burma	4.52	4.86	5.26	5.26	2.83	2.76	2.79	2.79	7.42	7.77	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.73	9.37
Pakistan	2.10	1.93	2.05	2.05	2.32	2.36	2.34	2.34	3.24	3.04	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.16	5.40
Major Importers	13.70	14.35	14.70	14.74	4.19	4.18	4.10	4.07	38.36	40.03	40.23	40.03	−0.20	−0.50	−0.01	−0.01
Indonesia	10.28	10.87	11.25	11.25	4.35	4.35	4.28	4.28	29.04	30.75	31.33	31.33	0.00	0.00	0.58	1.90
Rep. of Korea	1.21	1.16	1.10	1.14	6.14	6.27	6.06	5.63	5.39	5.33	4.90	4.70	−0.20	−4.08	−0.63	−11.84
EC−12	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.34	6.20	6.19	6.27	6.27	1.49	1.43	1.39	1.39	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−2.60
Iran	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.79	3.46	3.46	3.46	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.60	0.66	0.68	0.68	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.04	7.41
Other Foreign	114.49	112.43	112.97	111.78	3.60	3.68	3.62	3.62	277.40	278.11	274.27	271.47	−2.80	−1.02	−6.64	−2.39
China	32.59	32.09	31.30	31.30	5.64	5.80	5.66	5.66	128.67	130.35	124.00	124.00	0.00	0.00	−6.35	−4.87
India	42.31	41.40	42.40	41.20	2.61	2.63	2.65	2.68	73.66	72.50	75.00	73.50	−1.50	−2.00	1.00	1.38
Bangladesh	10.24	10.08	10.00	10.00	2.67	2.68	2.70	2.70	18.25	18.02	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−0.11
Vietnam	6.44	6.30	6.30	6.30	3.43	3.41	3.41	3.41	14.56	14.19	14.19	14.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	2.05	2.11	2.14	2.14	5.86	6.28	5.61	4.81	8.74	9.62	8.74	7.50	−1.24	−14.19	−2.12	−22.05
Brazil	4.61	4.39	4.36	4.36	2.19	2.30	2.32	2.32	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philippines	3.29	3.24	3.42	3.42	2.78	2.94	2.86	2.86	5.94	6.18	6.35	6.35	0.00	0.00	0.17	2.70
Taiwan	0.43	0.40	0.41	0.40	5.36	5.19	5.23	5.23	1.67	1.50	1.56	1.52	−0.04	−2.56	0.02	1.47
FSU−12	0.60	0.62	0.66	0.66	3.33	3.17	3.48	3.48	1.30	1.28	1.49	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.22	16.91
Russia	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.30	2.89	2.85	3.08	3.08	0.50	0.49	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.11	22.20
Colombia	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.39	4.03	4.12	4.34	4.34	1.10	1.07	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.80
Others	11.52	11.41	11.59	11.61	2.84	2.86	2.92	2.91	16.65	16.53	16.97	16.95	−0.02	−0.14	0.42	2.52

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	223.48	226.62	226.00	224.71	−1.29	−0.57	−1.90	−0.84
Total Foreign 1/	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	159.17	158.21	164.43	164.14	−0.29	−0.18	5.93	3.75
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.76	4.64	4.84	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.33
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.41	3.82	3.95	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.13	3.40
Major Oilseeds 2/	146.77	145.72	140.15	148.43	1.47	1.50	1.55	1.45	215.31	218.16	217.21	215.92	−1.29	−0.59	−2.23	−1.02
United States 2/	30.69	29.63	29.98	29.91	2.10	2.31	2.05	2.02	64.32	68.41	61.57	60.57	−1.00	−1.62	−7.83	−11.45
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	116.08	116.09	110.17	118.52	1.30	1.29	1.41	1.31	150.99	149.75	155.64	155.35	−0.29	−0.19	5.60	3.74
China	23.32	23.73	22.37	22.37	1.47	1.38	1.44	1.44	34.21	32.75	32.23	32.23	0.00	0.00	−0.52	−1.59
Brazil	11.75	12.01	12.90	12.55	1.76	1.93	1.84	1.89	20.66	23.18	23.69	23.71	0.02	0.11	0.53	2.29
India	27.76	27.98	29.15	29.17	0.73	0.82	0.81	0.81	20.36	22.94	23.65	23.50	−0.15	−0.63	0.56	2.45
Argentina	8.37	7.64	8.47	8.47	1.90	1.92	1.94	1.94	15.86	14.65	16.45	16.45	0.00	0.00	1.80	12.29
FSU−12	8.82	9.14	9.00	8.96	1.29	1.13	1.31	1.29	11.41	10.30	11.82	11.60	−0.22	−1.86	1.29	12.54
Russia	3.56	3.84	3.80	3.72	1.09	1.00	1.14	1.08	3.87	3.83	4.35	4.00	−0.35	−8.05	0.17	4.49
Ukraine	1.77	1.80	1.77	1.79	1.50	1.26	1.46	1.49	2.65	2.27	2.58	2.66	0.08	3.10	0.39	17.28
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.59	1.59	2.68	2.38	2.61	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.23	9.68
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.29	0.78	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.41
Canada	3.82	3.54	4.83	4.83	1.52	1.47	1.57	1.57	5.82	5.20	7.59	7.59	0.00	0.00	2.39	46.07
EC−12	5.70	5.74	5.67	5.70	2.29	2.07	1.90	1.89	13.06	11.85	10.76	10.77	0.01	0.08	−1.09	−9.17
France	1.87	1.71	1.41	1.44	2.66	2.33	2.55	2.51	4.99	3.99	3.58	3.60	0.02	0.53	−0.39	−9.71
Italy	0.56	0.49	0.30	0.30	3.00	2.74	2.93	2.93	1.68	1.34	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	−0.45	−33.58
Germany	1.07	1.08	0.99	0.99	2.62	2.70	2.63	2.63	2.79	2.90	2.59	2.59	0.00	0.00	−0.31	−10.71
Spain	1.17	1.47	2.01	2.01	0.91	1.03	0.82	0.82	1.06	1.51	1.66	1.65	−0.01	−0.60	0.14	9.20
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.38	0.38	2.96	2.73	2.62	2.62	1.30	1.15	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	−0.15	−13.04
Indonesia	1.99	2.08	2.19	2.19	1.23	1.23	1.20	1.20	2.46	2.55	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.08	2.94
Pakistan	3.30	3.31	3.37	3.19	1.44	1.05	1.25	1.32	4.77	3.49	4.22	4.22	0.00	0.00	0.73	20.89
Eastern Europe	2.34	2.58	2.35	2.22	1.89	1.60	1.60	1.67	4.43	4.13	3.76	3.69	−0.07	−1.86	−0.44	−10.56
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−8.97
Romania	0.59	0.78	0.74	0.60	1.35	1.15	1.21	1.25	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.75	−0.15	−16.65	−0.15	−16.65
Hungary	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.42	2.01	1.74	1.76	1.76	0.96	0.84	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	−0.11	−13.08
Turkey	1.23	1.41	1.35	1.35	1.37	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.69	2.02	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−4.01
Philippines	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.79	0.78	0.74	0.80	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.02	39.66	0.00	6.58
Paraguay	1.42	1.32	1.59	1.59	1.12	1.58	1.41	1.41	1.60	2.09	2.24	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.15	7.16
Mexico	0.68	0.45	0.40	0.40	1.66	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.13	0.77	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−10.77
Others	15.50	15.07	15.46	15.44	0.87	0.91	0.90	0.91	13.49	13.75	13.93	14.02	0.09	0.65	0.27	1.98

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	54.49	56.70	59.19	58.77	1.96	2.06	1.91	1.91	106.91	116.52	113.00	112.45	−0.55	−0.48	−4.07	−3.50
United States	23.48	23.55	22.74	22.68	2.30	2.53	2.28	2.27	54.07	59.55	51.96	51.46	−0.50	−0.96	−8.09	−13.58
Total Foreign	31.01	33.15	36.45	36.09	1.70	1.72	1.67	1.69	52.85	56.98	61.04	60.99	−0.04	−0.07	4.01	7.04
Major Exporters	15.40	16.58	17.85	17.65	3.27	2.12	2.04	2.07	31.75	35.10	36.40	36.55	0.15	0.41	1.45	4.13
Brazil	9.70	10.70	11.50	11.30	1.99	2.08	1.97	2.01	19.30	22.30	22.60	22.75	0.15	0.66	0.45	2.02
Argentina	4.80	4.90	5.30	5.30	2.32	2.24	2.26	2.26	11.15	11.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	9.09
Paraguay	0.90	0.98	1.05	1.05	1.44	1.84	1.71	1.71	1.30	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	15.61	16.57	18.60	18.44	1.35	1.32	1.32	1.33	21.10	21.88	24.64	24.44	−0.19	−0.79	2.56	11.71
China	7.05	7.22	8.30	8.30	1.38	1.43	1.40	1.40	9.71	10.30	11.60	11.60	0.00	0.00	1.30	12.62
Canada	0.60	0.56	0.75	0.75	2.44	2.48	2.48	2.48	1.46	1.39	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.46	33.38
Eastern Europe	0.23	0.28	0.26	0.20	1.85	1.11	1.07	1.09	0.43	0.32	0.28	0.21	−0.06	−23.30	−0.10	−32.06
EC−12	0.49	0.42	0.24	0.24	3.09	2.77	3.03	3.15	1.50	1.16	0.72	0.75	0.03	4.15	−0.41	−35.20
India	2.82	3.67	4.40	4.40	0.81	0.85	0.95	0.95	2.28	3.11	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	1.09	35.09
Indonesia	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.50	1.58	1.63	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.49
FSU−12	0.81	0.80	0.86	0.76	1.00	0.83	1.03	0.94	0.81	0.66	0.88	0.71	−0.17	−19.38	0.05	7.12
Russia	0.66	0.65	0.70	0.62	0.94	0.78	1.00	0.89	0.62	0.51	0.70	0.55	−0.15	−21.43	0.05	8.91
Ukraine	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.08	1.32	0.78	1.20	1.25	0.14	0.08	0.12	0.10	−0.02	−16.67	0.02	31.58
Mexico	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.28	2.11	1.85	1.85	1.85	0.72	0.58	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−10.55
Thailand	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.38	1.31	1.35	1.32	1.32	0.44	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.04	8.70
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.40	1.71	1.71	1.71	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bolivia	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.27	1.81	1.96	1.93	1.93	0.38	0.47	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.05	10.64
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.54	1.68	1.60	1.60	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−9.09
Colombia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.76	1.88	1.88	1.88	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.76	0.73	0.78	0.78	1.29	1.40	1.43	1.44	0.98	1.02	1.12	1.13	0.01	0.90	0.10	10.06

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	34.67	32.44	31.69	31.34	1.05	0.97	1.01	1.01	36.52	31.42	31.88	31.75	−0.13	−0.42	0.32	1.02
United States	5.25	4.51	5.38	5.38	1.20	1.25	1.17	1.11	6.28	5.65	6.30	6.00	−0.30	−4.76	0.35	6.17
Total Foreign	29.42	27.93	26.31	25.95	1.03	0.92	0.97	0.99	30.24	25.77	25.58	25.74	0.17	0.65	−0.03	−0.10
China	6.54	6.84	5.00	5.00	1.48	1.12	1.30	1.30	9.66	7.66	6.48	6.48	0.00	0.00	−1.19	−15.47
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.83	1.47	1.29	1.46	1.46	4.44	3.72	4.13	4.13	0.00	0.00	0.41	11.13
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.60	1.60	2.68	2.37	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.23	9.70
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.29	0.78	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.41
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.90	2.72	1.54	1.09	1.31	1.39	4.36	3.08	3.79	3.79	0.00	0.00	0.71	22.99
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	0.52	0.60	0.58	0.61	4.00	4.53	4.35	4.60	0.25	5.75	0.07	1.55
Brazil	1.95	1.22	1.30	1.15	0.61	0.60	0.72	0.70	1.19	0.73	0.93	0.81	−0.13	−13.44	0.07	10.27
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.57	0.57	1.47	1.40	1.42	1.42	0.88	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−9.09
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.24	1.16	1.17	0.72	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.89	0.98	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−7.35
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.27	2.57	2.02	1.87	1.70	0.72	0.53	0.43	0.46	0.03	6.98	−0.07	−12.88
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	1.24	1.50	1.36	1.36	0.44	0.54	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−9.35
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.45	0.45	0.74	0.85	0.78	0.78	0.43	0.28	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.07	27.27
Paraguay	0.48	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.53	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.26	0.25	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.15	60.00
Greece	0.23	0.28	0.28	0.28	1.57	1.34	1.34	1.34	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27
Syria	0.17	0.21	0.17	0.19	2.03	1.70	2.08	1.86	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.03	1.18	1.79	1.77	1.77	0.29	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−26.67
Colombia	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.28	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	−0.01	--4.00
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.99	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	2.75	2.70	2.76	2.66	0.55	0.54	0.51	0.54	1.50	1.46	1.41	1.42	0.01	0.85	−0.04	−2.67

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.80	19.34	19.57	19.56	1.12	1.19	1.14	1.12	22.27	23.08	22.36	21.84	−0.51	−2.30	−1.23	−5.33
United States	0.82	0.68	0.67	0.67	2.74	2.87	2.37	2.21	2.24	1.94	1.58	1.48	−0.11	−6.69	−0.47	−23.93
Total Foreign	18.98	18.66	18.90	18.89	1.06	1.13	1.10	1.08	20.03	21.13	20.77	20.37	−0.41	−1.96	−0.77	−3.62
India	8.67	8.39	8.55	8.55	0.81	1.03	0.91	0.87	7.07	8.60	7.80	7.40	−0.40	−5.13	−1.20	−13.95
China	2.88	2.98	2.95	2.95	2.19	2.00	2.14	2.14	6.30	5.95	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.35	5.83
Indonesia	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06
Senegal	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burma	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.24
Argentina	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.57	2.39	2.50	2.50	0.48	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.09
Sudan	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.56	1.05	1.07	1.07	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−9.88
Brazil	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.68	1.69	1.67	1.67	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.45
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.87	1.86	1.89	1.88	0.82	0.85	0.84	0.85	1.53	1.57	1.59	1.59	−0.01	−0.50	0.02	1.02

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	17.12	17.56	18.58	18.60	1.26	1.21	1.26	1.25	21.54	21.27	23.40	23.23	−0.17	−0.71	1.96	9.23
United States	1.08	0.84	1.11	1.11	1.51	1.41	1.44	1.36	1.64	1.18	1.60	1.51	−0.09	−5.56	0.33	28.11
Total Foreign	16.04	16.72	17.47	17.49	1.24	1.20	1.25	1.24	19.90	20.09	21.80	21.72	−0.08	−0.36	1.63	8.12
FSU−12	4.51	4.98	4.86	4.90	1.25	1.11	1.32	1.30	5.63	5.53	6.43	6.36	−0.07	−1.09	0.82	14.84
Russia	2.58	2.89	2.80	2.80	1.12	1.07	1.21	1.14	2.90	3.07	3.40	3.20	−0.20	−5.88	0.13	4.13
Ukraine	1.60	1.63	1.60	1.64	1.52	1.30	1.50	1.52	2.44	2.13	2.40	2.50	0.10	4.17	0.37	17.54
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.60	2.60	1.36	1.35	1.46	1.46	3.80	3.10	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.70	22.58
EC−12	2.40	2.64	3.06	3.08	1.68	1.54	1.34	1.32	4.04	4.06	4.11	4.08	−0.04	−0.90	0.02	0.52
France	1.07	0.99	0.79	0.81	2.40	2.14	2.41	2.30	2.57	2.11	1.90	1.86	−0.04	−1.95	−0.25	−11.71
Spain	1.07	1.37	1.98	1.98	0.84	1.00	0.81	0.81	0.90	1.36	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.24	17.65
Italy	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.44	2.29	2.35	2.35	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−1.82
Eastern Europe	1.37	1.67	1.54	1.48	1.72	1.56	1.50	1.57	2.35	2.61	2.32	2.31	−0.01	−0.22	−0.30	−11.39
Hungary	0.39	0.43	0.38	0.38	2.05	1.77	1.81	1.81	0.80	0.76	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−10.05
Romania	0.48	0.62	0.60	0.53	1.28	1.26	1.30	1.32	0.61	0.77	0.78	0.70	−0.07	−9.68	−0.07	−9.56
Yugoslavia	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.17	1.86	1.65	2.00	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.40	0.07	21.21	0.04	10.50
Bulgaria	0.27	0.38	0.32	0.32	1.61	1.58	1.34	1.34	0.43	0.60	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	−0.17	−28.33
Czechoslovakia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.30	2.00	2.00	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−13.04
China	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.72	1.47	1.63	1.60	1.60	1.10	1.18	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−2.54
Turkey	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.18	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.30	0.56	0.59	0.65	0.65	1.18	1.30	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	15.38
Rep. of South Africa	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.17	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	9.89
Australia	0.08	0.06	0.13	0.15	1.14	0.64	0.90	1.01	0.09	0.04	0.12	0.15	0.03	28.33	0.12	305.26
Burma	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.60	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−6.25
Others	0.85	0.90	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.79	0.82	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.07	8.81

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	20.69	19.68	20.11	20.17	1.36	1.31	1.32	1.32	28.06	25.86	26.58	26.65	0.07	0.27	0.78	3.03
United States	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	1.42	1.55	1.58	1.58	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	41.18
Total Foreign	20.62	19.62	20.03	20.09	1.36	1.31	1.32	1.32	27.97	25.78	26.46	26.53	0.07	0.27	0.75	2.91
India	6.47	6.20	6.40	6.42	0.90	0.87	0.91	0.90	5.84	5.40	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.40	7.41
China	6.10	5.98	5.40	5.40	1.22	1.28	1.24	1.24	7.44	7.65	6.70	6.70	0.00	0.00	−0.95	−12.45
Canada	3.14	2.90	4.00	4.00	1.34	1.27	1.40	1.40	4.22	3.69	5.60	5.60	0.00	0.00	1.91	51.80
EC−12	2.51	2.33	2.06	2.07	2.80	2.64	2.67	2.67	7.03	6.16	5.50	5.53	0.03	0.47	−0.63	−10.17
France	0.74	0.69	0.56	0.57	3.07	2.64	2.80	2.80	2.27	1.81	1.57	1.60	0.03	1.66	−0.21	−11.82
Germany	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.90	2.61	2.67	2.60	2.60	2.62	2.67	2.34	2.34	0.00	0.00	−0.33	−12.39
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.38	0.38	2.96	2.73	2.62	2.62	1.30	1.15	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	−0.15	−13.04
Denmark	0.28	0.19	0.19	0.19	2.59	2.36	2.74	2.74	0.73	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.07	15.56
Eastern Europe	0.73	0.61	0.54	0.54	2.26	1.97	2.17	2.17	1.64	1.20	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−3.17
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−8.97
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.70	2.52	2.80	2.80	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.04	12.00
FSU−12	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.47	1.10	0.81	0.84	0.85	0.53	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.02	5.26	0.01	2.56
Russia	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.30	1.10	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sweden	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.15	1.74	1.94	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	21.46
Pakistan	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.69	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.41
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.72	1.80	1.74	1.74	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−3.36
Others	0.32	0.26	0.31	0.33	1.44	1.72	1.41	1.42	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.46	0.03	5.68	0.01	3.10

TABLE 17

Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.76	4.64	4.84	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.33
Philippines	1.97	2.02	2.18	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.16	8.19
Indonesia	1.33	1.15	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.35
India	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−12.50
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−2.70
Others	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	3.41	3.82	3.95	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.13	3.40
Malaysia	1.81	2.12	2.15	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.65
Indonesia	0.66	0.71	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.04	5.67
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Thailand	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55
Others	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.04	8.94
PALM OIL								
World	11.49	12.87	13.63	13.63	0.00	0.00	0.76	5.93
Malaysia	6.22	7.05	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	0.35	4.96
Indonesia	2.75	3.25	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.35	10.77
Nigeria	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75
Colombia	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.80
Thailand	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.08
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43
Others	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06

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TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.	1991/92	1992/93	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	34.71	32.73	31.63	31.33	602	549	571	574	95.97	82.57	83.00	82.53	−0.46	−0.56	−0.04	−0.05
United States	5.25	4.51	5.39	5.39	731	783	722	688	17.61	16.22	17.87	17.01	−0.85	−4.77	0.80	4.91
Total Foreign	29.46	28.22	26.24	25.95	579	512	540	550	78.36	66.35	65.13	65.52	0.39	0.60	−0.83	−1.26
Major Exporters	18.07	17.32	15.47	15.18	744	621	688	698	61.72	49.43	48.87	48.68	−0.19	−0.39	−0.76	−1.54
China	6.54	6.84	5.00	5.00	869	659	762	762	26.10	20.70	17.50	17.50	0.00	0.00	−3.20	−15.46
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.90	2.72	768	543	653	696	10.00	7.07	8.70	8.70	0.00	0.00	1.63	23.00
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	438	335	337	337	0.39	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.57	0.57	937	901	917	917	2.58	2.64	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	−0.23	−8.92
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.83	814	709	778	778	11.25	9.40	10.13	10.13	0.00	0.00	0.73	7.71
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	860	784	840	840	6.79	6.00	6.29	6.29	0.00	0.00	0.28	4.75
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	710	684	700	700	1.97	1.79	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.56
Other	0.69	0.65	0.64	0.64	790	538	690	690	2.49	1.61	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.43	26.71
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	814	988	991	991	1.34	1.62	1.63	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.24	1.17	1.17	438	448	451	451	2.47	2.56	2.43	2.43	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−5.12
Southern Hemisphere	3.31	2.37	2.48	2.37	500	478	514	520	7.60	5.21	5.85	5.66	−0.19	−3.25	0.45	8.62
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.45	0.45	431	435	460	460	1.15	0.65	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.30	46.15
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.27	1780	1424	1278	1210	2.31	1.71	1.35	1.50	0.15	11.11	−0.21	−12.43
Brazil	1.97	1.49	1.30	1.15	381	310	419	409	3.45	2.11	2.50	2.16	−0.34	−13.60	0.05	2.22
Paraguay	0.48	0.30	0.50	0.50	318	533	457	457	0.70	0.74	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.31	42.86
Major Importers	0.44	0.43	0.37	0.36	831	837	847	853	1.67	1.67	1.44	1.42	−0.02	−1.39	−0.25	−14.98
Other Foreign	10.95	10.47	10.41	10.41	298	317	310	323	14.96	15.25	14.82	15.42	0.60	4.05	0.18	1.15
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	267	307	296	314	9.43	10.62	10.20	10.80	0.60	5.88	0.18	1.70
Others	3.25	2.94	2.91	2.91	370	343	346	346	5.53	4.63	4.62	4.62	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−0.13

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 12–year record of the difference between the October projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the October projection and the final estimate have averaged 9.0 million tons (1.8 percent) and ranged from −26.7 to 7.3 million tons. The October projection has been below the final 7 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1992/93 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	1.8	9.0	−26.7	7.3	7	5
U.S.	0.4	0.3	−1.2	1.2	6	4
Foreign	2.0	9.1	−26.8	7.3	7	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	1.4	11.4	−34.0	9.1	9	3
U.S.	2.0	4.4	−14.5	3.1	9	3
Foreign	1.5	8.5	−19.5	7.5	9	3
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.4	7.7	−20.9	3.0	10	1
U.S.	3.0	0.1	−0.4	0.2	8	4
Foreign	2.5	7.6	−21.0	3.1	10	2
SOYBEANS						
World	2.4	2.4	−6.3	4.5	4	8
U.S.	3.5	1.8	−3.2	3.1	5	7
Foreign	4.5	2.1	−3.9	4.0	5	7
		---Million 480–lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	3.7	3.0	−10.1	9.9	6	5
U.S.	3.4	0.5	−1.4	0.3	8	4
Foreign	4.4	3.0	−10.4	10.2	5	6
UNITED STATES		*--------Million bushels--------*				
CORN	2.2	157	−541	120	8	4
SORGHUM	3.2	24	−59	39	8	4
BARLEY	1.5	7	−12	24	6	4
OATS	1.1	5	−18	16	6	2

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1992/93 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 12 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

October 1993 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

OCTOBER 12, 1993

1 - CANADA
The season's first hard freeze hit most Prairie crop areas on September 12 and 13. Showers the following week hampered harvests in southern growing districts and worsened quality prospects. Dry, cool weather since late September has helped fieldwork.

2 - UNITED STATES
Cool, wet weather slowed crop development and harvesting in the Corn Belt and northern Plains. A hard freeze on October 2 was mostly limited to Minnesota and Wisconsin. Milder, open weather followed in early October, accelerating the harvest pace throughout the Nation. Renewed flooding limited barge traffic on the lower Missouri and middle Mississippi Rivers in late September.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA
Rains boosted soil moisture for summer crops across the region but delayed fieldwork in southern Brazil.

4 - EUROPE
Persistent wetness slowed corn and sugar beet harvesting in the west. Rain came too late for drought-stricken crops in east-central Europe. Early season moisture favored winter grain planting in Spain.

5 - FSU; WESTERN
Unseasonably cold, wet weather slowed crop harvesting and winter grain planting. Recent dryness helped fieldwork.

6 - FSU; NEW LANDS
Excessive precipitation, including some wet snow, delayed spring grain harvesting, lodged crops, and reduced crop quality.

7 - SOUTH ASIA
The monsoon withdrew from Pakistan and northwest India about on schedule. A late surge of rain in central and eastern India helped late-developing crops, especially cotton, and improved irrigation reserves for winter grain and oilseed planting. The rains came too late to significantly improve Gujarat's groundnuts. A seasonal increase in rainfall helped fall-crop germination in southern India.

8 - EASTERN ASIA
Dry weather favored summer grain maturation and harvesting across the North China Plain and most of Manchuria. Typhoons and heavy rain caused harvest delays and possible damage to rice across southern China. Drier weather favored rice harvesting in South Korea, while wetness delayed Japanese rice harvesting.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA
September rainfall increased reservoirs across Indochina, improving dry-season rice prospects. However, the rainy season is effectively over in Thailand, and this summer's warmer- and drier-than-normal weather taxed already low irrigation reserves. Tropical activity increased near the Philippines, bringing needed rain for immature grains and sugarcane. Typhoon Flo, however, caused some flooding and crop damage as it passed through Luzon.

10 - AUSTRALIA
Timely September rains benefited vegetative to reproductive wheat across eastern and southern Australia. Western Australia received near to slightly below normal rainfall.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

EUROPE: WET WEATHER DELAYS HARVEST IN WEST

Moderate-to-heavy rain fell across western Europe from September 12 through October 12, 1993, delaying summer crop harvest and causing crop quality to decline. While rainfall was above normal across western Europe, amounts were greatest and most damaging in southern France, northern Spain, and northern Italy. Destructive floods occurred on two separate occasions in southeast France. Persistent wet weather resulted in damage to unharvested corn, interfered with sugar beet and other summer crops harvesting, and delayed winter grain planting.

In northeastern Europe, rain favored the establishment of winter grains in Poland. Light-to-moderate rainfall during the week of September 12 - 18 and again during September 26 through October 2 caused minor corn harvest delays across east central Europe (Slovakia, Hungary, and Romania); however, this rainfall provided much needed top soil moisture for winter grain establishment. Bulgaria was dry during most of this period, favoring summer crop harvest but limiting pasture growth and the establishment of winter grains.

AUSTRALIA: RAINFALL BENEFITS WINTER GRAINS

Widespread and frequent rain fell across eastern Australia's winter grain growing areas from September 1 through October 12, 1993. This rainfall provided much needed moisture for wheat and barely. Portions of eastern Australia were unfavorably dry during much of the growing season as rainfall was below normal during May, June, and August 1993. Rainfall during September was well above normal, ranging from 200 to 400 percent of normal across most winter grain growing areas. However, regular showers must continue across northern New South Wales during October for average winter grain yields to be realized. Winter grains begin entering the moisture critical reproductive stage during mid-September. September and early October temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees Celsius above normal in the southeastern winter grain growing areas.

BRAZIL: HEAVY RAINFALL IN SOUTH DELAYS FIELD WORK

Rainfall was widespread and heavy across southern Brazil from September 12 through October 7, 1993. Weekly amounts of 30 - 100 millimeters, (with isolated amounts greater than 200 millimeters), fell across the southern states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Parana. Weather turned favorably drier during October 8 - 12; however, saturated soils and some flooding continued in Parana and Santa Catarina. The unfavorable wet conditions across southern Brazil caused delays in winter grain harvesting and summer crop (mostly soybean) planting. Further north, moderate weekly rainfall (20-50 millimeters) favored germinating soybeans in Mato Grosso do Sul and Goias.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

ARGENTINA: GRAIN AREA FORECAST HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR

Total grain harvested area for 1993/94 in Argentina is projected at 8.8 million hectares, up 4 percent from last year. Production is forecast at 24.6 million tons, down 2 percent from last year's 25.1 million. Wheat production is estimated higher, while corn and sorghum are forecast lower. Wheat harvesting begins in November 1993 and will continue to January 1994. Corn and sorghum planting begins this month; harvesting will begin in March 1994.

Wheat harvested area is forecast at 4.8 million hectares, up 9 percent from last year. Because of last season's extensive and prolonged flooding in northern Buenos Aires Province, where 62 percent of the crop is produced, farmers were unable to plant all the area they intended. In Cordoba and La Pampa Provinces, where 18 percent of the country's wheat is produced, output is forecast up from last year's crop. Drier-than-normal weather in these Provinces during June, July, and August caused farmers to be concerned that the dry subsoil would cause poor germination and hinder yield potential. However, the crops received some rain during the latter part of September and dry conditions were eased.

Corn harvested area is projected at 2.5 million hectares, virtually unchanged from 1992/93, but still well above average. The long planting season allows farmers to be price responsive and area intentions can change quickly. In addition, the drier-than-normal weather in Cordoba and La Pampa Provinces may affect planting decisions. In recent years, these 2 Provinces have averaged 25 percent of national corn production. Buenos Aires Province, averaging 53 percent of production, has had sufficient rainfall and yields are forecast to be above average because of the increased use of hybrid dent-type corn. For the nation, production is forecast down 5 percent from last year's bumper crop.

Sorghum harvested area is projected at 0.7 million hectares, down 7 percent from 1992/93. Production is forecast at 2.5 million tons, down 17 percent from last year's record yield. The drier-than-normal weather in Cordoba and La Pampa Provinces may affect sorghum planting decisions. In these Provinces, which average 48 percent of the national sorghum production, yields are expected to be down from last year's record of 4.0 tons per hectare.

ARGENTINA: TEA PRODUCTION TO REMAIN STABLE IN 1993

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Buenos Aires, Argentina's tea production for 1993 is forecast at 44,000 tons, unchanged from the revised 1992 outturn. Argentina is the leading tea producer in Latin America, followed by Brazil. There are approximately 12,000 tea growers in Argentina, of which 75 percent own plantations of 5 hectares or less. Currently, the tea sector is experiencing difficulties because of poor profits, limited investment, and capital losses.

AUSTRALIA: WHEAT SITUATION

Australian wheat production for 1993/94 is projected at 15.5 million tons, down 4 percent from last year. However, harvested area is 3 percent higher than last season, at 9.4 million hectares. Increases in area for New South Wales, Western Australia, and Victoria more than offset decreases in Queensland and South Australia. Since the crop is just breaking dormancy, yields are projected near the 5-year average.

Growing conditions are mixed across Australia. In Queensland, below-average rainfall during the May/June planting period followed by widely scattered precipitation in August and September reduced area and yield potential. In New South Wales and Victoria, plantings were delayed because of the late onset of the rainy season. However, during September, the crop received favorable precipitation to support rapid early-spring development. In Western Australia, the wheat crop benefitted from good planting moisture and continued widespread rain. If the weather remains favorable, a second consecutive bumper crop is expected from that region. In South Australia and Victoria, rains came in late-June near the end of the planting window. Crop emergence has been fair and sustained rainfall is necessary to maintain yields. Reportedly, there was some seed damage due to mice in Victoria. Last year, Western Australia produced 38 percent of the total wheat production, while New South Wales produced 26 percent, South Australia 17 percent, Victoria 15 percent, and Queensland 4 percent.

BRAZIL: WHEAT AND CORN SITUATION

Brazil's 1993/94 wheat and corn production is projected at 2.0 million and 27.5 million tons, respectively. Wheat harvested area is down 30 percent from last year due to unfavorable weather and weak prices. However, harvested area for corn is expected to be slightly higher than 1992/93 due to additional area planted for the second season crop and strong domestic prices. Wheat harvesting has just begun; corn sowing is just beginning.

Wheat production is forecast to decline 27 percent from last season due to economic and agronomic conditions. At planting, producers acknowledged that domestic wheat prices would continue to be weak because of the competitive advantage of imported Argentine wheat. Therefore, producers planted less wheat than the previous year. In July and August, cold weather in Parana during flowering adversely affected yield prospects. Continuous rain during the past 3 weeks in Parana, the major producing state, has caused significant harvest delays and may dampen quality prospects for the remainder of the unharvested wheat.

Corn production is projected down slightly from last season's bumper crop. The projected yield is above average but below the record yield of 2.27 tons per hectare in 1992/93. Harvested area is expected to expand marginally due to higher domestic prices, but the magnitude will be tempered by strong competition from soybeans. Given the current strength of world soybean prices, soybeans will likely be the most profitable crop even though domestic price support policy favors corn. However, the safrinha, or second corn crop, could exceed last year's level. Safrinha corn, planted mainly in Parana and Sao Paulo, can be planted after the soybean harvest and some soybean producers are planting short-season varieties in order to double crop corn and take advantage of potentially high domestic corn prices. Planting of the 1993/94 crop is just beginning, but, in the South, sowing has been delayed because of persistent rain during the past few weeks.

CANADA: BEEF SUPPORT PROGRAM TO END

On September 17, the Government of Canada and participating Provincial Governments announced their intention to terminate the National Tripartite Stabilization Program (NTSP) for cattle as of December 31, 1993, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Ottawa. Following termination of the NTSP, income protection for cattle producers is expected to shift to the whole farm concept under the Canadian Government's Net Income Stabilization Program (NISA). Cattle producers in Canada lobbied against the NTSP because they believed it was causing trade problems. Canadian policy experts believe the NISA program is production neutral and will not be detrimental to international trade.

COTE D'IVOIRE: FORESTRY SITUATION

Forested area in the Cote d'Ivoire has been trending slowly upward. Total forest area for 1993 is forecast at 5.62 million hectares of which approximately 2.00 million have been permanently set aside for national parks and other reserves and 3.50 million hectares have been designated "classified forests", i.e., areas specified by the Government for "forestry use" or "commercial logging" only. These commercial logging areas have been the target of government protection and rehabilitation programs designed to increase production potential because fellings are increasing to satisfy the energy needs -- firewood and charcoal -- of the expanding population. However, the actual area harvested is declining somewhat because of diminishing numbers of trees per hectare, slash and burn farming methods, and many years of overcutting without concurrent reforestation.

Roundwood production for 1993 is forecast at 8.7 million cubic meters (CUM), up marginally from 1992, primarily due to increasing demand for firewood and charcoal. Tropical hardwood log production is forecast to increase slightly in 1993, to 2.0 million CUM, due to a projected rise in domestic processing. Expansion of domestic processing in Cote d'Ivoire is constrained because the supply of appropriate species is diminishing each year. Tropical hardwood lumber production is forecast up 1 percent, to 615,000 CUM, due to the projected increase in log supplies for local processing and greater domestic consumption arising from government investment in public works projects. Production of tropical hardwood veneer and plywood increased in 1992 and will likely expand further in 1993 due to the rise in log supply for plant rehabilitations. Additionally, the Government's industrial policy is to encourage firms to expand veneer output since Cote d'Ivoire has a production cost advantage over competitors in Southeast Asia.

COTE D'IVOIRE: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	5,605	5,609	5,616
HARVEST	8,622	8,594	8,700
Tropical Hardwood Logs	2,122	1,994	2,000
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	608	611	615
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	185	195	200
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	37	39	42

1/ Preliminary.

COTE D'IVOIRE: COFFEE OUTTURN REVISED DOWN FOR 1992/93, 1993/94

Cote d'Ivoire's coffee production for 1992/93 and 1993/94 has been revised downward to 2.5 and 3.6 million 60-kilogram bags, respectively. Producer prices dropped sharply in 1991/92 and 1992/93, undermining growers' ability to pursue good farm management practices. This culminated in a 1992/93 production level that was the lowest since the 1.4 million bags harvested in 1984/85. The production forecast for 1993/94 has been lowered because of drought in some producing areas and the continuation of poor tree maintenance.

Although the Government of Cote d'Ivoire increased the producer price for coffee from CFA 140/kg to CFA 170/kg effective October 1, 1993, the new level is still below the CFA 200/kg paid out during the 1991/92 season and is not sufficient to induce growers to undertake major farm management improvement programs or expand area. (Exchange rate as of October 5, 1993: 1 U.S. dollar = CFA 283).

INDIA: TEA PRODUCTION FORECAST UP IN 1993

Prospects for India's 1993 tea harvest are much brighter than last year when drought and low prices prevailed. India's tea production for 1993 is forecast at 732,000 tons, up 4 percent from last year, primarily due to improved weather and only isolated flood damage in northeast India. About 75 estates in North Bengal were badly damaged due to heavy flooding in late-July and early August. Since tea bushes were inundated, plucking was delayed for about 2 weeks. Nurseries in several tea estates were washed away and water engulfed some tea factories . Many tea gardens suffered damage due to an accumulation of silt and clay. Several gardens were unable to ship their tea because bridges on the national highway had collapsed. Although Assam suffered from floods during the same period, there were no reports of damage to tea estates in the Assam valley.

Tea production from January through June 1993 totaled 263,108 tons, up 11 percent compared to the same period last year. The percentage share for 1993 January-June production versus 1992 (in parenthesis) is as follows: CTC (cut, tear, and curl) tea, 84 (81) percent; orthodox tea, 15 (18) percent; and, 'other teas', 1 percent each year.

The area planted to tea has been slowly trending upward during the past several years. Total area under tea during 1992 was 419,600 hectares, compared with 418,961 hectares in 1991.

KENYA: TEA PRODUCTION FORECAST TO INCREASE IN 1993

Kenya's tea production in 1993 is forecast up 17 percent, to a record 220,000 tons. The previous peak outturn was 203,600 tons in 1991. The projected increase in production reflects favorable weather and intensified harvesting activity now that ethnic fighting within the tea growing areas has subsided. Other factors which are having a positive effect on tea output include a recent increase in monthly advance payments to small-scale farmers and the elimination of a 5-percent presumptive tax assessed against growers. These changes will substantially increase growers' future income from tea cultivation.

SOUTH KOREA: RICE CROP FURTHER REDUCED DUE TO INCLEMENT WEATHER

South Korea's 1993/94 rice production is forecast at 4.7 million tons (milled basis), down 12 percent from last year based on a recent Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries rice crop survey. Cool, rainy weather during the growing season caused shrunken kernels and some sterility in the rice plants. Temperatures across South Korea this summer were the coldest since 1980 when yield dropped to 4.85 tons per hectare. The estimated yield for the 1993/94 crop is 5.63 tons per hectare, down 10 percent from last year. The most affected areas were mountainous districts such as Kangwon and Kyungbuk. The U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Seoul reports that pest and disease problems were minor this season and that harvesting will commence with favorably warm and dry weather.

THAILAND: BROILER OUTPUT UNCHANGED IN 1993

The U.S agricultural attache in Bangkok has revised Thailand's 1993 broiler meat production to 680,000 tons, down 3 percent from the preliminary forecast of 700,000 tons. In mid-August, most of the large producers agreed to cut production by 10 percent in an effort to stabilize declining prices. The low prices stem from stagnant exports resulting from weak demand in Japan and stiff competition from Brazil and China. If the 1993 production forecast is finalized at this level, it will represent a sharp reversal for the Thai broiler industry which has enjoyed growth of 8 to 10 percent per year during most of the past decade.

THAILAND: GRAIN PRODUCTION SITUATION

Thailand's corn and rice production for 1993/94 is forecast at 3.1 million and 13.0 million tons (milled basis), respectively. Corn production is estimated 9 percent below last year's output due to continued hot, dry weather. However, rice output is forecast to be up 2 percent from 1992/93. Inclement weather reduced the main season rice crop, but this should be more than offset by an increase in the second season crop. The corn crop is currently being harvested. The main rice crop has been planted and is in various growth stages. Over the past 2 months, the U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok has completed field surveys and this article is a synopsis of the submitted report.

The growing season for corn started with favorable precipitation. However, by mid-June and extending into early-August, hot, dry weather damaged crops in the Provinces of the Lower North (Phetchabun, Uttaradit, Tak, Kampaengphet, Nakhon Sawan, Uthaithani, and Phitsanulok) and the Northeast (Loei, Nakhon Ratchasima, Chaiyaapum, and Khon Kaen) as well as the Lopburi Province of the Central Plain. Planted area was slightly higher than last season, but poor weather resulted in a decline in harvested area which is currently estimated at 1.2 million hectares, down 2 percent from last year. Despite the decrease in harvested area and scattered inclement weather, the increasing use of higher-yielding hybrid seed and favorable growing conditions in other parts of the country kept national production from falling dramatically. Corn yield is expected to fall to 2.58 tons per hectare, or 7 percent below last season.

The main season rice crop, accounting for nearly 80 percent of total rice production, is usually planted in May, although sowing may continue for a couple months. Favorable monsoon rains enabled farmers to plant the rainfed crop about 1 month early this year. However, some areas in the lower North, Northeast, and Central Thailand received insufficient rainfall beginning in June. These areas continued to have sporadic rainfall and higher-than-normal temperatures throughout the growing season, thereby reducing moisture supplies for the immature crop. In Central Thailand, water supplies at the Bhumibol and Sirikit reservoirs are lower than last year and below the "normal level." The Irrigation Department released water to relieve the stressed crops planted after June, which encountered dry weather in July/August. Producers will start harvesting the main season crop in November and continue until February. The second season rice crop will be planted in January/February 1994. This season's planting of the second crop will be particularly significant since Japan is now contracting for rice purchases. Although the Thai government has been trying to persuade farmers to diversify, higher rice prices and increased demand for Thai rice may induce producers to plant additional area.

TURKEY: GRAIN CROP AT RECORD LEVEL

Grain production during 1993/94 in Turkey is forecast at 27.3 million tons, up 10 percent from last season. In a recent report submitted by the U.S. agricultural attache in Ankara, wheat and feed grain crops are estimated at record or near-record production levels. However, rice yields are expected to be somewhat less this season due to a shortage of river water from neighboring Bulgaria.

The cool, wet season pushed 1993/94 wheat production to 17.0 million tons, equalling the record output achieved in 1988/89. Wheat was planted last fall and the harvest started in May 1993. The sunni pest was a major problem this year in much of the Thrace Region and parts of Anatolia, thereby reducing quality. The increasingly active private sector plans to import high-quality milling wheat for blending purposes.

Barley production is forecast at 7.2 million tons, up 3 percent from the previous record set in 1988/89. Good yields and an expansion of area accounted for the record output. Excellent results were realized with the planting of Barbarosa, a new, improved variety. If the barley support price remains high and the sunni pest continues to be a problem for wheat producers, barley area may continue to increase in the future.

Corn production is estimated at a record 2.4 million tons, based on higher area and good yields. Rice production is forecast slightly higher than last year, at 160,000 tons (milled basis). Reduced river water supplies caused by drought in Bulgaria has limited the amount of irrigable land (although area is up from 1992/93) and yield potential in the Thrace Region. Corn and rice are summer crops, with corn being rainfed and rice irrigated.

UNITED STATES: CORN, SOYBEAN, AND COTTON PRODUCTION LOWER

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is forecasting 1993/94 corn production at 6.96 billion bushels, down 4 percent from the September 1 forecast and 27 percent below last season's record production, according to the USDA October Crop Production report. Yields are forecast to average 110.3 bushels per acre, down 2.8 bushels from last month and 21.1 bushels below the record yield of 131.4 bushels set last year. Harvested acreage is estimated at 63.1 million acres, down 800,000 from last month, because some farmers elected to plow up poorer-yielding acres to enable their crop to be declared a "total loss" in order to qualify for disaster payments. Yields are down from last month as inclement weather continues to take a toll on yield potential.

Soybean production is forecast at 1.89 billion bushels as of October 1, down 1 percent from the September 1 forecast and 14 percent below 1992/93. If realized, this would be the smallest crop since 1988. Yield is forecast at 33.7 bushels per acre, 0.3 bushel below September and 3.9 bushels below last year. Harvested area, at 56.0 million acres, is down 160,000 acres from the September estimate. Missouri and North Dakota reduced acreage from last month due to wet weather. Acreage reductions in Georgia and South Carolina were due to drought.

All cotton production is forecast at 17.0 million bales, down 5 percent from September 1, but 5 percent above 1992/93. Continued below-average precipitation and insect problems in the Delta States combined to decrease U.S. yields 31 pounds during the month, to 614 pounds per harvested acre. The Delta region's yield, at 638 pounds, is 67 pounds below the previous month. Texas' production was reduced 200,000 bales from September 1.

UNITED STATES: CROP PROGRESS AND CROP CONDITIONS

During September 1993, corn and soybeans in the central United States struggled toward maturity under cool, wet conditions, except in the northwestern Corn Belt where the weather was cool and drier than normal, according to the National Agricultural Statistics Service. Most of the western Corn Belt survived a mid-September cold blast with only scattered frost, but the next cold outbreaks, on September 30 and October 2, ended Wisconsin's and Minnesota's growing seasons. Heavy rainfall across eastern Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, Missouri, and southern Illinois caused the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and their tributaries to once again rise above flood stage. Mississippi barge traffic, which resumed in late-August under restrictions to prevent further levee damage, was again halted in late-September. This rainfall also caused tributaries of the Arkansas River to flood.

After a record-setting cool summer, the Northwest enjoyed above-normal temperatures during September. Dry weather accompanied the warmth across the west, favoring harvesting, but raised "wildfire" concerns. Long-term moisture deficits continued to mount in many areas from southern Texas to the Middle Atlantic region. Moisture supplies improved in the Northeast.

Spring wheat harvest activities progressed under generally favorable (albeit cool) conditions. Winter wheat seeding of the 1994 crop began as usual in September. Planting made good progress by month's end across the central Great Plains.

The U.S. National Agriculture Statistics Service released the following crop progress and crop condition reports for the week ending October 10, 1993.

U.S. CROP PROGRESS

	1993	1992	AVERAGE
WINTER WHEAT: % planted	72	72	72
SPRING WHEAT: % harvested	95	98	100
CORN: % mature	75	80	91
CORN: % harvested	16	15	38
SOYBEAN: % harvested	33	43	45
COTTON: % harvested	34	27	29
RICE: % harvested	74	91	81

U.S. SOYBEAN CONDITION
PERCENT

	1993	1992
EXCELLENT	5	17
GOOD	42	61
FAIR	40	19
POOR	10	2
VERY POOR	3	1

U.S. CORN CONDITION
PERCENT

	1993	1992
EXCELLENT	6	18
GOOD	43	61
FAIR	36	16
POOR	12	3
VERY POOR	3	2

U.S. COTTON CONDITION
PERCENT

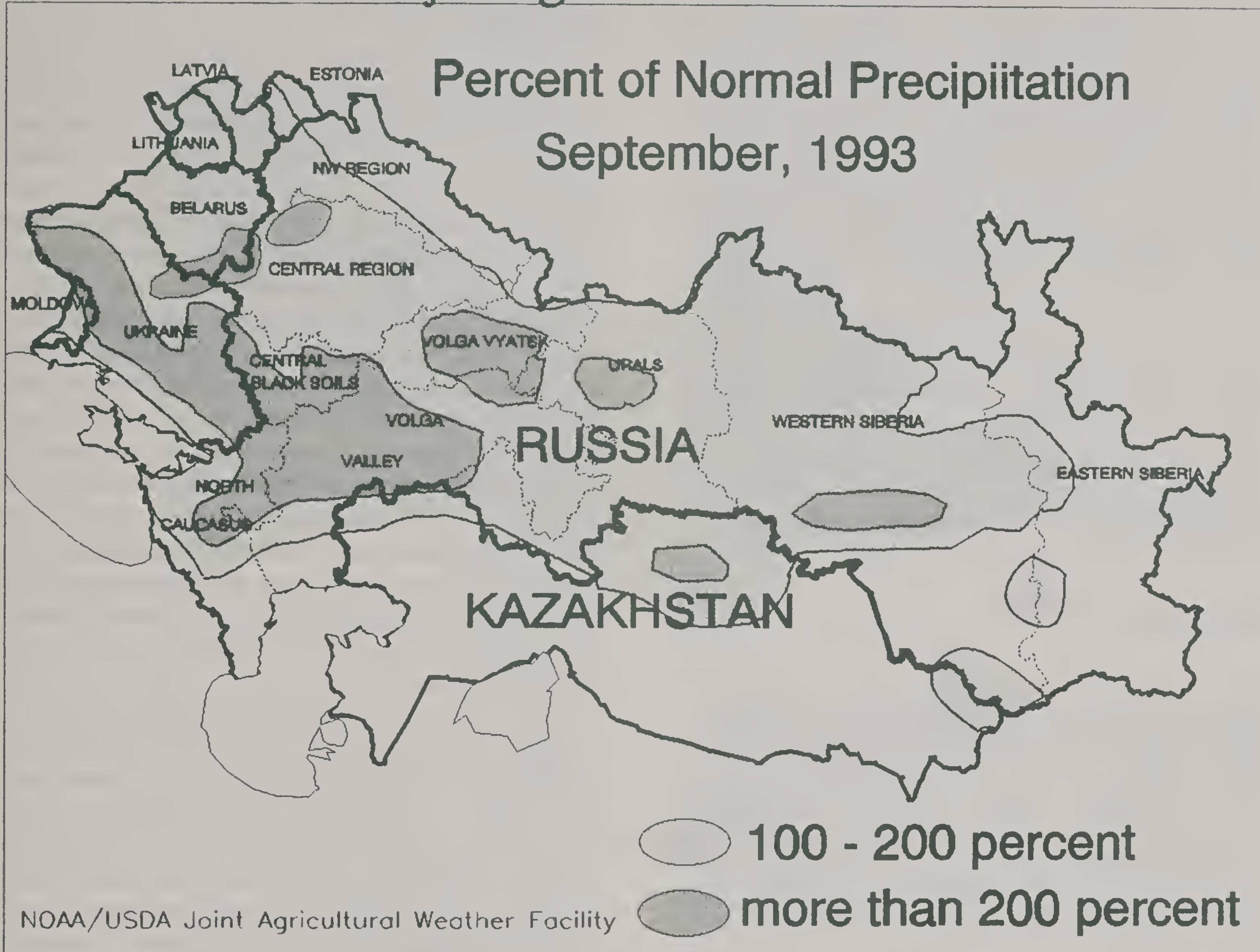
	1993	1992
EXCELLENT	4	5
GOOD	43	41
FAIR	41	48
POOR	12	6
VERY POOR	0	0

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In the western portion of the former Soviet Union, the spring grain harvest was nearing completion in September, the corn harvest well underway, and winter grain planting advanced southward. In Russia, excessive wetness caused small grain harvest delays, reduced grain quality, and hampered planting and establishment of 1994 winter grain crops. The Volga Valley and eastern Black Soils Region received over 4 times the normal amount of rain. Although generally dry weather from September 16 to 27 in Russia favored fieldwork, a brief period of mixed rain and snow returned by month's end. In central and northern Ukraine, above-normal September precipitation provided beneficial moisture for winter grain planting but slowed the corn harvest. In contrast, southern Ukraine received below-normal precipitation just when rain was needed for winter grain germination. Since early-October, dry weather has accompanied a warming trend over Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine, aiding fieldwork.

In crop areas east of the Ural mountains, the bulk of the spring grains are usually harvested in September. Persistent showers and unseasonably cold weather resulted in significant harvest delays and prompted concerns about whether the spring grain harvest would reach completion. Since early-October, drier weather has improved harvest conditions in the Urals and Kazakhstan. However, parts of Western Siberia continue to experience cold, damp weather.

FORMER SOVIET UNION
Major Agricultural Area



Highlights: September 10 - October 12, 1993

In Russia and Kazakhstan, excessive precipitation, including some wet snow in major spring grain producing areas delayed the harvest, lodged crops, reduced crop quality, and lowered crop yield.

The wet, cold weather in Russia slowed planting and development of 1994 winter grain crops.

In Ukraine, wet weather in central and northern areas provided favorable moisture for winter grain germination but slowed corn harvesting.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD RED MEAT PRODUCTION

World red meat production for 1994 is forecast at 121.03 million tons, up 2 percent from 1993's revised estimate of 119.20 million. Higher output of pork accounts for practically all the increase in the red meat total. Pork production for 1994 is projected at 68.58 million tons, up 3 percent from the current 1993 estimate of 66.86 million. The increase in pork is due to higher output in China which more than offset lower production in the FSU-12 and Eastern Europe. Beef and veal production for 1994 is forecast at 45.86 million tons, virtually unchanged from the 1993 estimate. Sheep and goat meat production is forecast at 6.33 million tons in 1994, up marginally from the revised 1993 estimate of 6.29 million.

INVENTORIES

World cattle numbers at the start of 1994 are forecast at 1,033.7 million head, down slightly from the 1993 estimate of 1034.6 million. The major changes in the January 1994 forecast vis-a-vis 1993 include projected inventory increases in China and the United States. However, these increases are expected to be more than offset by reductions in the EC-12, Eastern Europe, and the FSU-12.

The forecast for world hog numbers at the start of 1994 is 759.7 million head, up 6.1 million from the beginning 1993 inventory. Preliminary assessments indicate that a substantially larger 1994 herd in China will more than offset reduced numbers in the FSU-12 and East European.

Beginning 1994 sheep and goat numbers are forecast at 922.9 million head, down 9.3 million from the 1993 and 35.8 million head below the 1992 starting inventory. The most significant 1994 inventory losses are projected for the FSU-12 and Australia.

BEEF AND VEAL

In North America, beef production in the United States for 1994 is forecast at 11.01 million metric tons, up 4 percent from the revised 1993 estimate of 10.64 million metric tons, due to a projected increase in commercial slaughter and higher average carcass weights. Canada is forecast to produce 955,000 tons of beef during 1994, up 3 percent from the revised 1993 estimate of 930,000 tons. The projected increase in production hinges on favorable profit margins for beef production as compared to live cattle exports to the United States. Mexico's beef production for 1994 is forecast at 1.73 million tons, up slightly from the 1.71 million estimated for 1993. Declining producer returns and high interest rates are expected to induce only limited expansion of the cattle herd and beef production during the next 2 or 3 years.

In South America, Brazilian beef production is projected at 4.30 million tons, up 5 percent from 1993. Improved pasture conditions and higher domestic demand due to favorable economic growth are the main reasons for the increase. The improved demand situation has induced higher cattle prices and better returns to producers, which should stimulate herd expansion. Argentine beef production for 1994 is projected at 2.60 million tons, up slightly from 1993. Floods during May and June in Buenos Aires Province reduced the 1993 calf crop and boosted death losses. Even though the flood damage is expected to result in a 1-percent drop in Argentina's 1994 beginning inventory, the industry is optimistic that a marginal increase in beef production will be realized.

Beef production in the European Community during 1994 is forecast at 7.94 million tons, down 3 percent from the revised 1993

estimate of 8.18 million. Low beef prices and the ongoing reduction of the dairy herd (the major source of feeder calves) because of the milk quota has sent EC beef production spiraling downward since 1991. New EC price reform programs which call for a 15-percent reduction in intervention prices for beef also are expected to discourage future increases in output.

French cattle numbers and beef production are forecast down in 1994. France's starting inventory is forecast down 2 percent, to 19.88 million head. Beef production is projected at 1.75 million tons, down 4 percent from 1993. The downward trend reflects continued cuts in the dairy herd. Cattle numbers and beef production in Germany will likely decline faster than in France because of more extensive herd culling and generic problems stemming from the reunification process. Italy's cattle herd continues to decline as a result of stagnant domestic meat consumption, increased slaughter, and further reductions in the dairy herd. In contrast to most other EC countries, U.K. cattle numbers in 1994 are expected to be only marginally below the 1993 level. Beef production is forecast up slightly, to 987,000 tons.

In the FSU-12, beef production is forecast to decline 7 percent, to 6.10 million tons, because of weak domestic demand and low returns for producers. The cattle herd in Russia dropped to 52.20 million head at the start of 1993 and is forecast to be 6 percent lower at the beginning of 1994. In recent months, higher prices for grain from the 1993 harvest have further diminished opportunities for profitable livestock production. In Ukraine, a good 1993 grain harvest is expected to slow the rate of decline in the beef sector. The beef sector in Kazakhstan has remained relatively stable in terms of both cattle numbers and beef production.

In Eastern Europe, the long-term decline in cattle numbers and beef production is expected to continue. Poland's beef production for 1994 is projected down 5 percent, to 496,000 tons. This follows a 16-percent drop in 1993 due to drought. Rising producer prices are expected to halt the decline in Poland's cattle numbers late in 1994. Assessments of the livestock industries in Romania and Bulgaria indicated that the downward trend in cattle numbers and beef production will persist as restructuring of their economies continues.

In China, beef production for 1994 is forecast at 2.20 million tons, up 10 percent from 1993 primarily because of increased domestic demand for beef in urban areas. Growth in the cattle herd -- to 110.00 million head -- is forecast for 1994. Japanese beef production is expected to increase only 2 percent in 1994, to 605,000 tons. Beef consumption is increasing rapidly, but producers are having difficulty competing with low-priced beef imports.

In Australia, beef production estimates for 1992 and 1993 have been revised upward due to drought-induced slaughter. For 1994, production is forecast at 1.77 million tons, down slightly from 1993. In recent months, rains have largely relieved the drought and, with improved pastures, herd rebuilding will commence.

PORK

Pork production in the United States for 1994 is forecast at 7.69 million metric tons, virtually unchanged from 1993. The 1994 forecast reflects unexpectedly low inventories counted by the September 1993 census. In Canada, 1994 pork production is forecast to decline 3 percent, to 1.17 million tons, due to stagnant domestic demand. Mexican pork production in

1994 is forecast at 900,000 tons, up from 870,000 tons in 1993. Pork production is projected to increase because medium and large-scale producers are becoming predominate throughout the industry. Most small and some medium-sized producers have been forced out of the sector because of high feed costs.

Brazil's 1994 pork production is forecast at 1.30 million tons, up 8 percent from 1993. The production increase reflects stronger domestic demand due to Brazil's improved economy.

Pork production for 1994 in the European Community is forecast at 14.11 million tons, marginally below 1993. During 1993, EC hog inventories rapidly expanded because of low grain prices. Pork production in the Netherlands is forecast down 4 percent in 1994, to 1.65 million tons. Germany's output is pegged at 3.05 million, down 2 percent from last year. In addition to low producer prices in both countries, output in the Netherlands has been hurt by disease problems and environmental concerns. German producers are cutting back because they cannot profitably compete with low-priced imports from other EC countries. In Spain, 1994 pork production is forecast at 1.98 million tons, up 2 percent from 1993. Impetus for the production increase comes from growing domestic demand for pork and low feed prices.

In Eastern Europe, economic restructuring and feed shortages have disrupted production. For 1993, Hungary's pork production is expected to be down 10 percent, to 515,000 tons due to heavy herd culling, feed shortages, and an EC ban on trade because of animal disease problems. Although a marginal increase is forecast for 1994, Hungary's pork production remains substantially below the 900,000-plus tons produced during the early 1990's. Following an 8 percent decline in 1993, Poland's pork output is forecast to drop another 8 percent in 1994, to 1.75 million tons. Drought in 1992 and again in 1993 cut feed supplies which is causing Polish farmers to significantly reduce swine numbers.

In the FSU-12, pork production for 1993 is estimated at 4.55 million tons. The forecast for 1994 is 4 percent lower, or 4.35 million, as weak domestic demand for meat and poor producer returns continue to erode the production base.

Chinese pork production for 1994 is forecast at 30.00 million tons, up 7 percent from the 28.00 million estimated for 1993. In recent months, commercial feed prices have increased and hog prices have declined, but this will have little effect on production because only 20 percent of China's hog inventory is contributed by the commercial sector. Most hogs are raised by small-scale family enterprises that use little commercial feed.

Japanese pork production is expected to continue trending downward in 1994 due to weak producer prices. Part of the weakness in prices for pork can be attributed to increased supplies of imported beef.

SHEEP AND GOAT MEAT

World sheep and goat meat production for 1994 is forecast at 6.33 million tons, up slightly from the 1993 estimate of 6.29 million. China's 1994 production is forecast at 1.40 million tons, up 50,000 from last year. In China, sheep and goat meat currently command higher prices than other red meats which has encouraged expansion in the sector, despite a sharp drop in international wool prices.

Australian sheep and mutton production is forecast at 603,000 tons for 1994, down marginally from 1993. Production in both 1993 and 1994 is roughly 5 percent lower than the 1992 level due to the sharp decline in sheep inventories brought on by a 50-percent drop in wool prices.

In New Zealand, sheep meat production for 1994 is forecast at 500,000 tons, up 6 percent from a year ago. The increase is due to a recovery in the lamb crop which was down 4.0 million head in 1993 in response to harsh 1992 winter weather.

Arthur Coffing and Arthur Hausamann,
(202) 720-0885

TABLE 20

RED MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1990	1991	1992 2/	1993 3/	1994 4/
Canada	2,023	1,985	2,119	2,130	2,120
Mexico	2,658	2,478	2,571	2,665	2,720
United States	17,597	17,959	18,590	18,459	18,850
NORTH AMERICA	22,278	22,422	23,280	23,254	23,690
Costa Rica	85	94	84	90	92
Dominican Republic	64	61	59	61	62
El Salvador	27	24	23	26	27
Guatemala	73	73	66	67	67
Honduras	36	34	35	35	36
CENTRAL AMER & CARIBBEAN	285	286	267	279	284
Argentina	2,738	2,735	2,602	2,628	2,670
Brazil	4,650	4,800	5,100	5,300	5,600
Colombia	928	888	751	748	722
Uruguay	349	315	365	327	360
Venezuela	454	483	483	487	502
SOUTH AMERICA	9,119	9,221	9,301	9,490	9,854
Belgium–Luxembourg	1,100	1,279	1,304	1,331	1,323
Denmark	1,411	1,487	1,602	1,692	1,702
France	3,816	3,963	4,025	3,985	3,920
Germany	6,111	5,552	5,001	4,890	4,735
Greece	359	362	363	358	353
Ireland	755	823	862	868	873
Italy	2,583	2,608	2,648	2,596	2,596
Netherlands	2,198	2,231	2,236	2,333	2,228
Portugal	385	369	402	394	392
Spain	2,531	2,629	2,706	2,730	2,728
United Kingdom	2,331	2,389	2,300	2,355	2,379
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	23,580	23,692	23,449	23,532	23,229
Austria	629	632	640	638	633
Finland	303	297	292	275	272
Sweden	438	405	406	436	441
Switzerland	434	439	429	433	431
WESTERN EUROPE	1,804	1,773	1,767	1,782	1,777
Bulgaria	607	555	512	397	355
Hungary	1,084	1,062	693	595	607
Poland	2,736	2,768	2,723	2,444	2,248
Romania	1,080	1,036	1,008	750	725
EASTERN EUROPE	5,507	5,421	4,936	4,186	3,935
FSU–12	15,538	14,393	12,407	11,841	11,175
Belarus	1,032	919	840	786	756
Kazakhstan	1,284	1,270	1,264	1,230	1,225
Kyrgyzstan	209	194	174	152	140
Russia	8,204	7,526	6,617	6,105	5,845
Ukraine	3,608	3,339	2,874	2,629	2,428
BALTIC STATES	939	866	752	715	692
Saudi Arabia	206	211	212	213	214
Turkey	655	657	667	667	670
MIDDLE EAST	861	868	879	880	884
Egypt	489	508	493	484	473
South Africa	899	940	939	915	854
AFRICA	1,388	1,448	1,432	1,399	1,327
China	25,132	27,238	29,406	31,350	33,600
Hong Kong	20	15	10	13	14
India	1,598	1,610	1,615	1,657	1,673
Korea, South	765	759	889	935	970
Japan	2,104	2,057	2,024	2,015	2,005
Philippines	797	831	850	853	872
Singapore	76	81	83	86	90
Taiwan	1,014	1,131	1,131	1,129	1,146
ASIA	31,506	33,722	36,008	38,038	40,370
Australia	2,683	2,704	2,810	2,710	2,702
New Zealand	1,014	1,097	1,087	1,091	1,115
OCEANIA	3,697	3,801	3,897	3,801	3,817
TOTAL	116,502	117,913	118,375	119,197	121,034

1/ Includes beef, pork, sheep, and goat meat. 2/ Revised. 3/ Estimate. 4/ Forecast.

October 1993 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head–January 1)

	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/
Canada	11,220	11,289	11,713	11,732	11,887
Mexico	31,747	29,847	30,232	30,649	30,719
United States	98,162	98,896	99,559	100,892	102,160
NORTH AMERICA	141,129	140,032	141,504	143,273	144,766
Costa Rica	1,762	1,762	1,707	1,699	1,694
Dominican Republic	1,986	1,977	1,976	1,982	1,983
El Salvador	1,220	1,242	1,276	1,345	1,420
Guatemala	1,900	1,820	1,790	1,780	1,762
Honduras	2,424	2,388	2,351	2,315	2,276
CENTRAL AMER & CARIBBEAN	9,292	9,189	9,100	9,121	9,135
Argentina	56,382	55,780	55,229	55,577	54,979
Brazil	130,850	131,275	130,057	129,439	128,879
Colombia	16,835	16,225	15,987	16,359	16,681
Uruguay	9,377	9,431	9,508	9,924	10,380
Venezuela	13,210	13,368	14,192	14,660	15,159
SOUTH AMERICA	226,654	226,079	224,973	225,959	226,078
Belgium–Luxembourg	3,259	3,390	3,311	3,340	3,327
Denmark	2,232	2,241	2,222	2,180	2,170
France	21,394	21,446	20,970	20,378	19,880
Germany	20,287	19,488	17,134	16,267	15,500
Greece	687	634	616	601	589
Ireland	5,899	6,029	6,158	6,265	6,251
Italy	8,853	8,235	8,087	7,875	7,780
Netherlands	4,731	4,830	4,876	4,794	4,600
Portugal	1,291	1,341	1,381	1,345	1,339
Spain	5,331	5,300	5,063	4,800	4,600
United Kingdom	11,922	11,843	11,623	11,605	11,594
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	85,886	84,777	81,441	79,450	77,630
Austria	2,562	2,584	2,534	2,401	2,430
Finland	1,363	1,315	1,263	1,232	1,205
Sweden	1,697	1,684	1,739	1,803	1,879
Switzerland	1,855	1,829	1,827	1,783	1,733
WESTERN EUROPE	7,477	7,412	7,363	7,219	7,247
Bulgaria	1,575	1,457	1,310	974	864
Poland	10,143	9,024	8,030	7,603	7,500
Romania	6,283	5,381	4,355	3,607	3,221
EASTERN EUROPE	18,001	15,862	13,695	12,184	11,585
FSU–12	113,677	111,200	106,000	97,001	93,940
Belarus	7,166	6,979	6,600	5,979	5,800
Kazakhstan	9,818	9,756	9,592	9,576	9,500
Russia	58,800	57,000	54,700	52,200	49,000
Ukraine	25,195	24,623	23,728	22,457	21,500
BALTIC STATES	4,667	4,485	4,275	3,912	3,716
Saudi Arabia	206	213	216	219	219
Turkey	12,700	12,200	12,000	11,900	11,850
MIDDLE EAST	12,906	12,413	12,216	12,119	12,069
Egypt	6,385	6,408	6,396	6,250	6,130
South Africa	13,398	13,512	13,311	13,239	13,162
AFRICA	19,783	19,920	19,707	19,489	19,292
China	100,752	102,884	104,590	107,640	110,000
India	270,070	272,293	271,200	271,255	271,805
Korea, South	2,051	2,126	2,269	2,527	2,755
Japan	4,760	4,873	4,980	5,024	5,055
Philippines	4,395	4,324	4,225	4,235	4,270
Taiwan	154	153	153	158	162
ASIA	382,182	386,653	387,417	390,839	394,047
Australia	24,673	25,026	26,005	25,661	25,733
New Zealand	7,828	8,034	8,100	8,341	8,500
OCEANIA	32,501	33,060	34,105	34,002	34,233
TOTAL	1,054,155	1,051,082	1,041,796	1,034,568	1,033,738

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

October 1993

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 22

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/
Canada	900	867	910	930	955
Mexico	1,790	1,580	1,660	1,710	1,730
United States	10,467	10,537	10,615	10,640	11,010
NORTH AMERICA	13,157	12,984	13,185	13,280	13,695
Costa Rica	85	94	84	90	92
Dominican Republic	51	47	44	45	46
El Salvador	27	24	23	26	27
Guatemala	59	59	52	53	53
Honduras	36	34	35	35	36
CENTRAL AMER & CARIBBEAN	258	258	238	249	254
Argentina	2,650	2,650	2,520	2,550	2,600
Brazil	3,600	3,700	3,950	4,100	4,300
Colombia	795	768	630	622	596
Uruguay	349	315	365	327	360
Venezuela	355	380	365	377	392
SOUTH AMERICA	7,749	7,813	7,830	7,976	8,248
Belgium/Luxembourg	323	373	361	363	360
Denmark	202	213	217	205	200
France	1,753	1,860	1,900	1,820	1,745
Germany	2,112	2,182	1,829	1,750	1,650
Greece	82	81	80	79	81
Ireland	514	553	565	548	546
Italy	1,165	1,183	1,220	1,180	1,180
Netherlands	521	623	635	600	560
Portugal	114	126	135	130	128
Spain	513	509	539	530	500
United Kingdom	1,003	1,019	962	974	987
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	8,302	8,722	8,443	8,179	7,937
Austria	223	232	239	230	224
Finland	117	121	117	107	104
Sweden	145	137	129	141	140
Switzerland	164	174	165	170	168
WESTERN EUROPE	649	664	650	648	636
Bulgaria	126	115	122	74	70
Poland	838	770	617	521	496
Romania	370	340	310	220	200
EASTERN EUROPE	1,334	1,225	1,049	815	766
FSU—12	8,386	7,832	6,649	6,543	6,098
Belarus	586	530	484	450	440
Kazakhstan	717	710	724	720	725
Russia	4,329	3,989	3,441	3,250	3,150
Ukraine	1,986	1,878	1,654	1,548	1,400
BALTIC STATES	436	405	361	343	330
Saudi Arabia	28	27	28	28	29
Turkey	285	290	295	292	295
MIDDLE EAST	313	317	323	320	324
Egypt	408	426	410	400	390
South Africa	661	700	745	729	657
AFRICA	1,069	1,126	1,155	1,129	1,047
China	1,256	1,535	1,803	2,000	2,200
India	1,012	1,015	1,020	1,050	1,060
Korea, South	131	136	137	165	170
Japan	549	574	592	595	605
Philippines	132	139	140	141	142
Taiwan	5	5	5	5	6
ASIA	3,085	3,404	3,697	3,956	4,183
Australia	1,718	1,735	1,838	1,771	1,767
New Zealand	471	524	518	574	570
OCEANIA	2,189	2,259	2,356	2,345	2,337
TOTAL	46,927	47,009	45,936	45,783	45,855

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/Forecast.

October 1993

Production Estimates and Crop Assesssment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 23

HOG INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head—January 1)

	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/
Canada	10,392	10,172	10,498	10,598	10,504
Mexico	8,563	8,593	9,928	11,298	12,158
United States	53,821	54,477	57,684	59,016	58,537
NORTH AMERICA	72,776	73,242	78,110	80,912	81,199
Brazil	33,200	32,500	33,050	31,050	30,450
Dominican Republic	306	306	305	306	307
Venezuela	2,326	1,971	1,727	1,530	1,648
CENTRAL & SO AMERICA	35,832	34,777	35,082	32,886	32,405
Belgium/Luxembourg	6,510	6,496	6,598	7,104	7,095
Denmark	9,120	9,282	9,767	10,345	10,800
France	12,275	12,013	12,067	12,574	12,800
Germany	34,178	30,818	26,063	26,466	26,500
Greece	1,100	1,141	1,150	1,146	1,144
Ireland	999	1,069	1,346	1,423	1,460
Italy	9,261	8,837	8,549	8,307	8,300
Netherlands	13,638	13,788	13,727	13,709	13,500
Portugal	2,531	2,664	2,560	2,547	2,543
Spain	16,910	16,001	17,240	18,000	18,000
United Kingdom	7,383	7,380	7,519	7,704	7,802
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	113,905	109,489	106,586	109,325	109,944
Austria	3,773	3,688	3,638	3,720	3,800
Finland	1,348	1,290	1,357	1,309	1,290
Sweden	2,264	2,201	2,280	2,390	2,430
Switzerland	1,787	1,723	1,678	1,706	1,709
WESTERN EUROPE	9,172	8,902	8,953	9,125	9,229
Bulgaria	4,331	4,187	3,141	2,680	2,352
Hungary	7,660	8,000	5,993	5,365	5,390
Poland	18,685	19,739	20,725	21,078	18,000
Romania	11,659	12,003	11,940	10,800	10,700
EASTERN EUROPE	42,335	43,929	41,799	39,923	36,442
FSU—12	73,634	70,703	64,599	56,850	51,770
Belarus	5,204	5,051	4,700	4,160	3,900
Kazakhstan	3,264	3,224	2,976	2,591	2,450
Russia	40,000	38,500	35,400	31,500	28,000
Ukraine	19,947	19,427	17,839	16,175	15,000
BALTIC STATES	5,211	4,747	4,337	3,817	3,760
China	352,810	362,408	369,650	384,210	398,210
Korea, South	4,801	4,528	5,046	5,463	5,784
Japan	11,816	11,355	10,966	10,783	10,560
Philippines	8,124	8,007	8,022	7,954	7,900
Taiwan	7,783	8,565	10,089	9,754	9,900
ASIA	385,334	394,863	403,773	418,164	432,354
Australia	2,765	2,530	2,650	2,600	2,630
OCEANIA	2,765	2,530	2,650	2,600	2,630
TOTAL	740,964	743,182	745,889	753,602	759,733

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 24

PORK PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/
Canada	1,123	1,118	1,209	1,200	1,165
Mexico	792	820	830	870	900
United States	6,965	7,257	7,817	7,662	7,688
NORTH AMERICA	8,880	9,195	9,856	9,732	9,753
Brazil	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,300
Dominican Republic	13	14	15	16	16
Venezuela	99	103	118	110	110
CENTRAL & SO AMERICA	1,162	1,217	1,283	1,326	1,426
Belgium/Luxembourg	770	901	937	961	956
Denmark	1,207	1,272	1,383	1,485	1,500
France	1,870	1,918	1,950	2,000	2,010
Germany	3,949	3,320	3,128	3,100	3,050
Greece	147	153	153	150	144
Ireland	159	181	203	220	228
Italy	1,333	1,340	1,342	1,330	1,330
Netherlands	1,661	1,591	1,584	1,715	1,650
Portugal	243	214	237	235	234
Spain	1,788	1,877	1,918	1,950	1,980
United Kingdom	957	984	983	1,017	1,024
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	14,084	13,751	13,818	14,163	14,106
Austria	406	400	401	408	409
Finland	186	176	175	168	168
Sweden	293	268	277	295	301
Switzerland	270	265	264	263	263
WESTERN EUROPE	1,155	1,109	1,117	1,134	1,141
Bulgaria	408	362	312	266	242
Hungary	970	932	570	515	520
Poland	1,870	1,966	2,085	1,910	1,748
Romania	620	610	600	435	430
EASTERN EUROPE	3,868	3,870	3,567	3,126	2,940
FSU—12	6,146	5,634	4,971	4,552	4,354
Belarus	438	381	350	330	310
Kazakhstan	275	279	260	235	225
Russia	3,480	3,190	2,856	2,550	2,400
Ukraine	1,576	1,421	1,185	1,050	1,000
BALTICS STATES	494	452	384	365	355
China	22,808	24,523	26,353	28,000	30,000
Hong Kong	20	15	10	13	14
Korea, South	634	623	752	770	800
Japan	1,555	1,483	1,432	1,420	1,400
Philippines	665	692	710	712	730
Singapore	76	81	83	86	90
Taiwan	1,009	1,126	1,126	1,124	1,140
ASIA	26,767	28,543	30,466	32,125	34,174
Australia	319	312	336	335	332
OCEANIA	319	312	336	335	332
TOTAL	62,875	64,083	65,798	66,858	68,581

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

October 1993 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 25

SHEEP INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head—January 1)

	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/
United States	11,363	11,200	10,750	10,191	9,600
NORTH AMERICA	11,363	11,200	10,750	10,191	9,600
Argentina	28,571	27,552	25,706	24,500	23,500
SOUTH AMERICA	28,571	27,552	25,706	24,500	23,500
Belgium/Luxembourg	158	157	142	171	174
Denmark	100	111	136	160	160
France	11,208	11,071	10,643	10,633	10,813
Germany	4,136	3,239	2,488	2,298	2,100
Greece	10,150	9,759	9,694	9,659	9,604
Ireland	5,782	6,001	5,988	6,125	6,041
Italy	11,695	10,848	10,435	10,403	10,400
Netherlands	1,702	1,882	1,954	2,000	2,000
Portugal	3,347	3,413	3,380	3,348	3,380
Spain	22,730	24,037	24,625	24,800	24,800
United Kingdom	29,521	30,147	28,932	29,477	29,400
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	100,529	100,665	98,417	99,074	98,872
Bulgaria	8,130	7,938	6,703	4,814	4,200
Poland	4,196	3,798	2,377	1,493	1,200
Romania	15,442	14,062	14,342	14,500	14,700
EASTERN EUROPE	27,768	25,798	23,422	20,807	20,100
FSU—12	146,389	140,599	130,287	117,260	113,465
Kazakhstan	36,223	35,700	34,556	34,420	34,500
Kyrgyzstan	9,973	9,525	8,742	8,500	8,200
Russia	61,300	58,200	55,300	51,200	48,000
Ukraine	9,003	8,419	7,829	7,237	6,750
BALTIC STATES	395	381	325	309	300
Egypt	3,534	3,554	3,460	3,450	3,382
South Africa 4/	32,665	37,585	36,076	35,770	35,555
AFRICA	36,199	41,139	39,536	39,220	38,937
China 4/	211,642	210,021	206,210	207,330	207,000
India 4/	157,706	160,207	161,084	162,155	163,156
Saudi Arabia	6,457	6,067	6,008	5,940	5,875
Turkey	45,300	45,000	44,700	45,000	45,000
ASIA	421,105	421,295	418,002	420,425	421,031
Australia	177,841	173,982	157,089	147,121	143,453
New Zealand	60,569	57,852	55,162	53,300	53,600
OCEANIA	238,410	231,834	212,251	200,421	197,053
TOTAL	1,010,729	1,000,463	958,696	932,207	922,858

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Includes goats.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

LAMB, MUTTON, GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/	1994 3/
Mexico	76	78	81	85	90
United States	165	165	158	157	152
NORTH AMERICA	241	243	239	242	242
Argentina	88	85	82	78	70
SOUTH AMERICA	88	85	82	78	70
Belgium/Luxembourg	7	5	6	7	7
Denmark	2	2	2	2	2
France	193	185	175	165	165
Germany	50	50	44	40	35
Greece	130	128	130	129	128
Ireland	82	89	94	100	99
Italy	85	85	86	86	86
Netherlands	16	17	17	18	18
Portugal	28	29	30	29	30
Spain	230	243	249	250	248
United Kingdom	371	386	355	364	368
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	1,194	1,219	1,188	1,190	1,186
Bulgaria	73	78	78	57	43
Poland	28	32	21	13	4
Romania	90	86	98	95	95
EASTERN EUROPE	191	196	197	165	142
FSU-12	1,006	927	787	746	723
Kazakhstan	292	281	280	275	275
Kyrgyzstan	77	67	60	62	60
Russia	395	347	320	305	295
Ukraine	46	40	35	31	28
BALTIC STATES	9	9	7	7	7
Egypt	81	82	83	84	83
South Africa	238	240	194	186	197
AFRICA	319	322	277	270	280
China	1,068	1,180	1,250	1,350	1,400
India	586	595	595	607	613
Saudi Arabia	178	184	184	185	185
Turkey	370	367	372	375	375
ASIA	2,202	2,326	2,401	2,517	2,573
Australia	646	657	636	604	603
New Zealand	500	529	522	472	500
OCEANIA	1,146	1,186	1,158	1,076	1,103
TOTAL	6,396	6,513	6,336	6,291	6,326

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

October 1993

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION

World cocoa bean production for the 1993/94 season (October/September) is forecast at 2.34 million tons, down 2 percent from last year's revised outturn of 2.38 million and 8 percent less than the 2.53 million-ton-record set in 1990/91. In Africa, 1993/94 cocoa bean production is forecast at 1.23 million tons, down 5 percent from 1992/93. Production in South American is forecast at 475,600 tons, down 3 percent from last year. In Asia, cocoa bean production is forecast up 6 percent from last season, to 476,000 tons.

Cote d'Ivoire: The 1993/94 crop in Cote d'Ivoire, the world's leading cocoa bean producer, is forecast at 750,000 tons, up 7 percent from 1992/93, but 12 percent below the record outturn of 848,900 in 1988/89. The upturn projected for the 1993/94 season assumes part of the banned 1992/1993 mid-crop will be marketed with the 1993/94 main crop. Reportedly, the 1993/94 main crop will not be as large as last year's because flowering and pod setting stages were poor. This can be attributed to poor management practices, tree fatigue following a period of high production, poor rainfall distribution in some producing areas, and the large number of unharvested trees from the 1992/93 mid-crop which made tree flowering difficult.

The Government of Cote d'Ivoire intends to lift the ban on the marketing of mid-crop cocoa beans during the 1993/94 season even though marketing of the 1992/93 mid-crop was banned to reduce exports. The ban forced many farmers to suspend harvesting of the mid-crop; mid-crop beans that were harvested were stored in the hope that they could be marketed along with the 1993/94 main crop.

Area expansion in the Cote d'Ivoire remains low due to declining producer prices and government measures to reduce supply. The proportion of area harvested relative to the total area planted is estimated at approximately 84 percent, but should continue to rise as increasing numbers of trees reach bearing age.

Brazil: The world's second largest cocoa bean producer is expected to harvest 310,000 tons in 1993/94, down 4 percent from last season, due to dry weather in April that adversely affected Bahia's 1993/94 main crop. The Bahia main crop is forecast at 120,000 tons and the temporao crop, including production from other areas, is forecast at 190,000 tons.

Most of Brazil's cocoa trees are less than 20 years old. The total area planted to cocoa is estimated at 655,000 hectares -- unchanged since the mid 1980's -- with a production potential of 360,000 to 390,000 tons. However, declining cocoa prices in international and domestic markets, Brazil's high level of inflation, and insufficient production and marketing credits for growers have led to poor tree management practices. The lack of proper maintenance fueled the widespread infestation of witches-broom fungus which caused a reduction in yield. The Bahian Government has set up a Bahia Cocoa Defense Fund, FUNDECAU, which will provide US$3.5 million during the 1993/94 season for research and extension activities to control the spread of the witches-broom fungus.

Indonesia: The 1993/94 forecast for Indonesian cocoa bean production is a record 250,000 tons, 14 percent above 1992/93, primarily because of a 15-percent increase in the number of bearing trees. If realized, this would make Indonesia the world's third largest producer of cocoa.

For the past several years, the area planted to cocoa in Indonesia has been increasing at an annual rate of approximately 30,000 hectares. On the island of Sulawesi, where about 70 percent of Indonesia's cocoa bean crop is produced, smallholder dominate the industry. In contrast, Sumatra boasts large government plantations.

Ghana: The forecast for 1993/94 cocoa bean production in Ghana is 230,000 tons, down 27 percent from last season. Ghana's main crop is especially small this year. Consequently, the Government established a new producer price which will pay growers nearly 20 percent more for their crop than last year. Additionally, traders are expected to reimburse growers more quickly than in past years when payments were often delayed for several

months. In spite of these measures, growers will be paid only about half the prevailing world price for cocoa.

Malaysia: Cocoa remains Malaysia's third most important agricultural crop after palm oil and rubber. The 1993/94 forecast of 210,000 tons is virtually unchanged from last season, but is 12 percent less than the record 1989/90 crop of 240,000 tons. Although 28,000 hectares planted to cocoa during 1986 are expected to reach full maturity this season, preliminary assessments indicate the crop will be marginally smaller due to declining area and lower yields. Area planted to cocoa for the 1993/94 season is forecast at roughly 373,000 hectares, down 7,000 from last season and 47,000 hectares less than the area planted for the record 1989/90 crop.

Weather in the main cocoa growing areas of Sarah, Malaysia has been favorable for pod development. However, slight increases in farmgate cocoa prices during recent months were not enough to persuade smallholder and estate owners to increase the use of fertilizers and pesticides. Additionally, a labor shortage following the Malaysian Government's clamp-down on foreign workers is expected to aggravate the cocoa production situation since growers in Sarah depend almost entirely on Indonesian and Filipino workers.

Nigeria: Nigeria's 1993/94 cocoa crop is forecast at 125,000 tons, 11 percent below last year's bumper outturn. Production inputs continue to be the limiting factors as fertilizers and pesticides are not widely available. Furthermore, poor weather hampered pod development. Production trends remain flat even though grower prices continue at relatively high levels.

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WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Costa Rica	4.6	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.5
Guatemala	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Honduras	2.2	3.2	2.4	3.0	3.0
Mexico	38.5	38.9	41.5	43.5	44.0
Nicaragua	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0
Panama	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	48.8	49.3	50.5	52.7	53.0
Cuba	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic	57.0	42.3	48.8	45.0	47.0
Grenada	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Haiti	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Jamaica	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Trinidad and Tobago	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other 2/	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CARIBBEAN	67.9	52.4	58.2	54.3	56.3
Bolivia	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Brazil	356.0	375.0	301.0	324.0	310.0
Colombia	58.0	60.0	60.5	61.0	61.0
Ecuador	102.0	104.0	82.4	76.0	75.0
Peru	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Surinam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Venezuela	14.4	16.5	17.5	17.8	17.0
SOUTH AMERICA	543.0	568.1	474.0	491.4	475.6
Angola	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cameroon	122.0	100.0	107.0	100.0	90.0
Comoro Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Congo	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.0
Cote d' Ivoire 3/	710.0	804.2	747.0	700.0	750.0
Equatorial Guinea	7.5	5.5	4.0	5.0	5.0
Gabon	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Ghana 4/	295.1	293.4	242.5	315.0	230.0
Liberia	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5
Madagascar	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.5
Nigeria 5/	155.0	160.0	110.0	140.0	125.0
Sao Tome and Principe	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0
Sierra Leone	5.5	11.8	6.2	6.0	5.0
Tanzania	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Togo 3/	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0
Uganda	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Zaire	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
AFRICA	1,320.2	1,398.0	1,238.2	1,287.7	1,226.4
India	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
Indonesia	135.0	165.0	200.0	220.0	250.0
Malaysia	240.0	235.0	217.0	214.0	210.0
Philippines	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Sri Lanka	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
ASIA	391.5	416.5	432.0	450.0	476.0
Fiji	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Papua New Guinea	41.0	34.0	41.0	35.0	40.0
Solomon Islands	3.8	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0
Vanuatu	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0
Western Samoa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OCEANIA	47.8	41.7	49.1	42.8	47.8
WORLD	2,419.2	2,526.0	2,302.0	2,378.9	2,335.1

1/ Estimates refer to an October–September crop year. 2/ Includes Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. 3/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 4/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Cote d' Ivoire. 5/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin.

October 1993 — Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD 1993/94 COTTON PRODUCTION

World cotton production for 1993/94 is forecast at 82.5 million 480-pound bales, down less than 1 percent from the revised crop of 1992/93. This year, yields are forecast to increase 5 percent while area is estimated to drop 4 percent. China is projected to account for 47 percent of the drop in global production. The United States, FSU-12, and Pakistan are major contributors in offsetting the decline in China. The 1992/93 crop was revised down because of pests, disease, and early-season drought in China as well as flooding and disease in Pakistan. This report will highlight the top seven producing nations and regions: China, United States, India, FSU-12, Pakistan, Brazil, and Turkey. Countries/regions are ranked based on estimated production for 1993/94 and each is a high-quantity producer, consistently growing more than 2.0 million bales annually. Together, these countries/regions are estimated to produce 68.7 million bales, or 83 percent of the world's cotton output this season.

United States: The United States is currently the world's second largest cotton producer. Production for 1993/94 is estimated at 17.0 million bales and is the fifth largest crop on record. The current season began with dry weather in the Texas High Plains and wet conditions in the southeastern coastal region of Texas. By the July/August period, cotton had made good progress with 22 percent of the crop setting bolls compared with 23 percent last year. Overall the crop was in better condition than it was last year. However, heavy rains damaged some fields in the Central Coastal area of Texas while boll weevil problems affected Tennessee and Texas. In Texas, the Delta States, and the Southeast, potential yields were lowered due to hot, dry conditions and an outbreak of army boll worms reduced yields in Mississippi, the third largest cotton producing state.

China: The world's largest cotton producer is estimated to produce more than one-fifth of global output this year. Production for 1993/94 is estimated at 17.5 million bales, down 3.2 million or 16 percent from 1992/93. Area is estimated at 5.0 million hectares, well below the 6.8 million harvested last season. Farmers have reacted to the unfavorable 1992/93 season and to the severe outbreak of the cotton boll worm. Cotton production last year was struck by a series of natural and man-made disasters that seriously eroded China's ability to produce cotton at earlier levels. During 1992/93, the weather promoted the most virulent outbreak of cotton boll worm in memory with production dropping by 21 percent, despite a 5-percent increase in area. This unabated infestation has continued in the current year with little signs of being brought under control. The widespread issuance of IOU's by the Government for cotton, low prices, and the Government refusal to buy cotton at some procurement stations also affected cotton production. The use of IOU's has been discouraged by the central government but are still being issued in some provinces.

India: Cotton production in 1993/94 is estimated at a record 10.8 million bales, up 0.2 million or 2 percent from the previous record of last year. Currently, the crop is in excellent condition resulting from a favorable monsoon season. Cotton in most of the central growing area (Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat) and Northern Andhra Pradesh is in excellent shape. Adequate soil moisture prevails in these rain-fed areas and additional rain would probably have more effect on quality than quantity. The Saurashtra region of Gujarat was hit hard by drought, but most cotton in this state is grown to the south and east where rainfall was minimally adequate. Production in Gujarat is tentatively forecast down nearly 25 percent from last year, reflecting some losses in the Saurashtra region; however, this output compares favorably with previous years in that drought-prone state. Floods in northern India (Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan) occurred at the beginning of the monsoon and resulted in the loss of only about 35,000 tons of cotton. Only a limited part of the cotton area was inundated and farmers were able to replant some areas. A dry spell from mid-July through late August caused some concern, particularly in Rajasthan and Haryana where irrigation is not as readily

available as in the Punjab. The second half of the monsoon returned to these states in early September and production will be largely unchanged from last year. At this stage of production, a point of consideration is the possible locust threat. These insects have recently moved into Rajasthan from

Pakistan but at this time the Indian Government's control measures appear to be adequate and no significant crop damage is foreseen.

FSU-12: Cotton production in Central Asia will likely rebound from the 9.4 million-bale harvest of 1992/93 when cool weather lowered yield. For 1993/94, cotton production is estimated at 10.1 million bales, up 0.7 million or 8 percent from last year as higher yields more than offset a slight drop in area. This is the sixth year in a row that area has declined as cotton is replaced with grains, vegetables, and forage crops. In Uzbekistan, where 60 percent of the cotton is produced, area has declined more than in any other Central Asian state, 400,000 hectares in 5 years to 1.6 million for 1993/94. The crop is in good condition despite lower-than-normal temperatures that occurred earlier in the growing season, slowing the crop's development by 10 to 15 days. Despite this, the harvest has made good progress. In Turkmenistan, the harvest is in full swing and is further along than at this time last year. Both Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan could reach their respective cotton output targets. This will depend upon continued favorable fall weather, needed to allow the balance of the crop to mature.

Pakistan: The 1993/94 Pakistani production is estimated at 8.7 million bales, up 1.6 million or 23 percent from last year's flood, disease, and pest reduced crop. Area is forecast at 2.7 million hectares, a drop of 0.1 million from last season. A reduction in area in the Punjab was partially offset by an increase in the Sindh. Yield is forecast at 696 kilograms per hectare, well above the five-year average but less than the record yield of 768 kilograms per hectare set in 1991/92. The gain in yield is attributed to lower insect populations, reduced incidence of leaf curl virus, and favorable weather.

Brazil: Production in the largest of the 3 major cotton producing countries in South America is forecast at 2.2 million bales for the 1993/94 season, up 47,000 or 2 percent from last year. Cotton area is forecast to decrease for the second consecutive year. This reduction is attributed to unfavorable prices for the past two crops and large imports during 1993 that created price competition for the domestic crop. Producers claim that production will not recover without border protection against less expensive imports and they are pressing the Government to increase the duty on cotton imports from zero to 15 percent. However, production is currently projected to recover slightly based on improved yields. Planting has started in the main cotton-producing states of Parana and Sao Paulo and sowing should be in full swing during the month of October in these two states.

Turkey: Production for 1993/94 is estimated at 2.4 million bales, down 0.2 million or 9 percent from last year. Area planted to cotton decreased 11 percent with land shifting to corn, wheat, watermelons, and soybeans in the Cukurova Region. The area decline in the Cukurova Region is estimated to be partially offset by an increase in the southeast and Aegean Regions. Currently, favorable weather persists throughout the main cotton areas. Ginning of new-crop cotton has started in Cukurova Region and in the southeast. The Government has announced a new support program for cotton this season which is similar to the agricultural support system of the EC and gives the private sector more of a role. Prices are to be determined by market forces with the difference between the actual selling price and the officially set target price to be paid to producers by the Government. The new pricing system is an attempt to make Turkish cotton more competitive on the world market. Under the previous system, high government support prices pushed domestic prices above the world cotton price. This situation made Turkish cotton non-competitive on the world market, thereby discouraging private-sector dealers and forcing government cooperatives to buy most cotton.

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MAJOR COTTON PRODUCERS

	480-LB BALES (1000)	PERCENT OF PRODUCTION	YIELD (Kg/ha.)	AREA HARVESTED (1000 ha.)	PERCENT OF AREA	LINT MT (1000)
		1993/94				
WORLD	82,532	100.0	574	31,330	100	17,969
TOP SEVEN	68,699	83.2	595	25,159	80	14,958
China	17,500	21.2	762	5,000	16	3,810
United States	17,014	20.6	688	5,385	17	3,704
India	10,800	13.1	314	7,500	24	2,351
FSU-12	10,125	12.3	778	2,834	9	2,204
Pakistan	8,700	10.5	696	2,720	9	1,894
Brazil	2,160	2.6	409	1,150	4	470
Turkey	2,400	2.9	917	570	2	523
Other	13,833	16.8	488	6,171	20	3,012
		1992/93				
WORLD	82,570	100.0	549	32,730	100	17,978
TOP SEVEN	68,758	83.3	560	26,718	82	14,970
China	20,700	25.1	659	6,835	21	4,507
United States	16,218	19.6	783	4,510	14	3,531
India	10,619	12.9	307	7,527	23	2,312
FSU-12	9,400	11.4	709	2,888	9	2,047
Pakistan	7,073	8.6	543	2,836	9	1,540
Brazil	2,113	2.6	310	1,485	5	460
Turkey	2,635	3.2	901	637	2	574
Other	13,812	16.7	500	6,012	18	3,007

CHANGE FROM 1992/93

	480-lb BALES (1000)	480-lb BALES (% CHANGE)	SHARE OF CHANGE (PERCENT)	AREA HARVESTED (1000 Ha)	AREA HARVESTED (% CHANGE)	SHARE OF CHANGE (PERCENT)
WORLD	-38	-0.0	100.0	-1400	-4.3	100.0
TOP SEVEN	-59	-0.1	99.7	-1559	-5.8	95.4
China	-3200	-15.5	46.8	-1835	-26.8	52.9
United States	796	4.9	11.7	875	19.4	25.2
India	181	1.7	2.6	-27	-0.4	0.8
FSU-12	725	7.7	10.6	-54	-1.9	1.6
Pakistan	1627	23.0	23.8	-116	-4.1	3.3
Brazil	47	2.2	0.7	-335	-22.6	9.7
Turkey	-235	-8.9	3.4	-67	-10.5	1.9
Other	21	0.2	0.3	159	2.6	4.6

October 1993
Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD 1993/94 SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

World soybean production for 1993/94 is forecast at 112.5 million tons, down 0.5 million from last month and down 4 percent from last year. While excellent crops are expected by some of the world's largest producers, soybeans in the United States suffered from heavy rains and flooding in important growing regions. Total foreign production is forecast to reach a record 61.0 million tons, 7 percent more than last year. Larger soybean harvests are forecast for Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, India, and China. However, smaller crops in Italy, Mexico, and Eastern Europe will partially offset these increases. (See table 12 of this circular for country and regional area, yield, and production estimates.)

The U.S. soybean harvest is estimated at 51.5 million tons for 1993/94, down 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month's estimate and down 14 percent from 1992/93. This could be the smallest crop since 1988 due to the effects of heavy rainfall and flooding along the Mississippi River. This month's yield and harvested area estimates were reduced slightly from a month ago. Lower area is estimated in Missouri and North Dakota due to wet conditions while Georgia and South Carolina are experiencing drought.

Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay are together forecast to harvest a record 36.6 million tons of soybeans in 1993/94, up 4 percent. This will be an increase of nearly 1.5 million tons; production climbed 3.4 million tons in 1992/93. Planting this season in these countries has begun with good soil moisture. Abundant rainfall delayed early planting progress in some areas.

Argentine soybean output for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 12.0 million tons, up 1.0 million or 9 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast at a record 5.3 million hectares, up 8 percent from 1992/93; however, yield prospects are estimated at near the 5-year average. While both corn and soybeans are attractive alternatives for Argentine producers this year, corn appears to have a slight advantage. Since Argentina's planting window for corn and soybean begins after Brazil's, planting decisions can respond to market forces.

In Brazil, the soybean crop for 1993/94 is forecast at 22.8 millions tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from September and up 2 percent from 1992/93. Harvested area is forecast at 11.3 million hectares, up 0.6 million or 6 percent from last year. In addition to favorable weather and soil moisture during early planting, producer finances are much better than they have been in years. Last season's combination of an excellent harvest and good prices provided producers with sufficient cash to finance the new crop. In addition, Brazil's agricultural policy eased debt or obligations from loan payments in arrears, and pledged more favorable, unique credit terms are available to support the farm sector. While this year's domestic price support policy, as with last year, favors corn production over soybeans, soybean area is driven by international prices. In order to avoid the risk of hyper-inflation and high interest costs, the use of forward contracting or swapping soybeans (60 kilogram bags) for operating costs and inputs has become increasingly popular in Brazil. While no official records are kept, it is estimated that during this past year a record 15 to 20 percent of the crop was forward contracted in this manner.

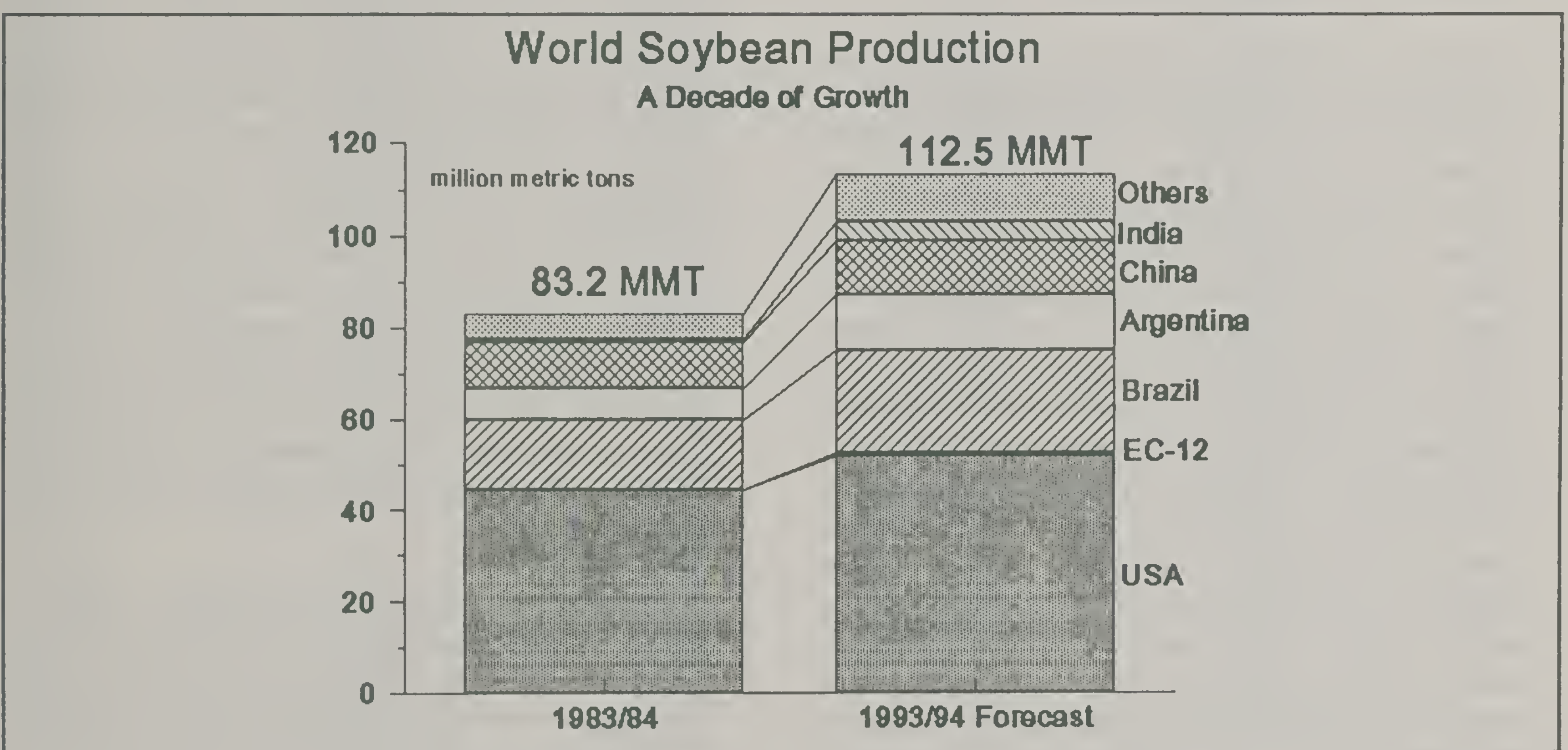
The Paraguayan soybean crop for 1993/94 is forecast at 1.8 million tons. Harvested area has increased over the last few years; however, unfavorable weather at crucial periods of plant development has repeatedly reduced yields.

China is the world's fourth-largest soybean producer, just behind Argentina. Production is estimated at 11.6 million tons for 1993/94, up 1.3 million or 13 percent from last year. Record soybean prices in 1992 led farmers to increase soybean area by an estimated 15 percent, to 8.3 million hectares. Yield is estimated at 1.40 metric tons per hectare, slightly lower than last year, due to flooding in Shandong Province and dry weather in parts of the Northeast and the North China Plain.

million hectares this season. Historically, yields have varied widely with the level and timing of rainfall during the monsoon season. This year's monsoon provided ample moisture for both rain-fed and irrigated soybeans.

Soybean production in the European Community (EC) for 1993/94 is forecast at 0.7 million tons, down 38 percent from 1992/93. Italy is the Community's largest soybean producer, account ing for an estimated 0.6 million tons. The other major producer is France with 0.1 million tons. Italy's soybean area is concentrated in the northern Po Valley region. Both area and output fell during 1993/94, to an estimated 0.6 million tons and 180,000 hectares (down 43 and 50 percent from last year, respectively). This is the smallest harvested area since 1985/86, but yields are above last year and the 5-year average. The large area decline is due to the elimination of the EC subsidy for double-crop soybeans, which occurred as a result of Common Agricultural Policy reform. French soybean area increased in 1993/94 with area estimated at 55,000 hectares and production at 0.1 million tons (up 34 and 112 percent, respectively, from last year). This reflects a return to more normal area and production. Yields are higher than last year but remain lower than the 5-year average.

In Mexico, soybean production for 1993/94 is forecast to drop by an estimated 11 percent from 1992/93, to 0.5 million tons. Harvested area is estimated at 280,000 hectares, a decline of 10 percent from last season. Soybean area increased from 1980 to 1987 but has trended downward in recent years. This year, some area has shifted into vegetable crops. Nearly all soybeans are irrigated and are regarded as a follow-up crop after wheat. The availability of irrigation water from year to year has been an important factor affecting planted area. More important, however, is that soybean producers are not protected by government support policies. Instead, the Mexican Government has chosen to support dry bean production and other staples. Reportedly, a new government agricultural package is taking shape that will alter the potential crop mix. The package is expected to include a combination of minimum cost of production support subsidies and an area-based income support payment. This new program is expected to allow crop patterns to respond to international prices while protecting farm income.



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JAPANESE RICE SITUATION

Japan's 1993/94 rice crop has been sharply reduced. The USDA production estimate is 7.5 million tons (milled), down 1.2 million or 14 percent from last month, down 22 percent from last year, and down 19 percent from the 5-year average. Although rice area is estimated up slightly from last year at 2.14 million hectares, estimated yield is down 23 percent and is the lowest since 1965. The Japanese Government has indicated that rice area may be expanded in 1994 and beyond to bolster stocks.

On September 30, Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) announced that the 1993/94 rice crop condition index had dropped to 80, an "extremely poor" crop compared to a normal crop index of 100. This represented a sharp decline from earlier estimates and was much worse than the previous record low index of 84 set in 1953. MAFF is scheduled to update the crop index on October 15 and some officials are predicting that it could drop further if unfavorable weather continues.

This year's poor rice crop is the result of unusually cool, wet, and cloudy weather during the summer of 1993. Rainfall was above normal in almost all parts of the country from June through September with the heaviest amounts reported in central and southern Japan. Much of the rain was generated by the large number of typhoons and tropical storms which have swept over Japan since July and caused substantial wind and flood damage, particularly on the southern islands of Kyushu and Shikoku. The damp, cloudy weather also contributed to an outbreak of rice blast disease which added to the crop losses. However, the impact of cool weather on Japan's rice crop was even more severe. The Japanese Meteorological Agency reported that the summer of 1993 was the coldest in 40 years and ranked in the lowest 10th percentile. The cool weather, aggravated by persistent cloudiness, delayed crop development and increased the potential losses from late season typhoons and an early frost. Japan's rice crop was also affected by widespread crop sterility caused by unseasonably low temperatures during booting and reproduction. The sterility problem was first noted in Hokkaido but a mid-September survey by prefecture authorities showed that it had spread throughout the prime rice growing region of northern and central Honshu. The September crop index for Hokkaido dropped to 46, while Miyagi, Iwate, Aomori, and Fukushima prefectures on Honshu had indexes of 44, 42, 32, and 67, respectively. In some regions, crop indices in the single digits were reported.

The Japanese Government had three major agricultural goals at the end of World War II: to provide low cost rice to consumers, support farm income, and ensure national self-sufficiency in rice, the staple food grain. Rice area and yield increased steadily through the 1950's and 1960's as a result of generous government incentives and investments. Post-war rice production peaked at 13.2 million tons (milled) in 1967, but rice consumption had started to decline by this time, leading to a costly buildup of excessive government stocks. In 1971, MAFF implemented the first of several "Rice Production Control and Diversion Programs" to reduce rice paddy area, bring production in line with consumption, and cut back on stocks. Farmers were paid to reduce rice area and plant alternative crops in short supply such as wheat, barley, soybeans, and vegetables. The diversion programs were successful. After two decades, Japan's paddy rice area had been cut by more than 800,000 hectares, from 2.9 million hectares in 1970 to 2.1 million in 1992 and average production was reduced by more than 2.0 million tons. Rice yield increased steadily through the 1970's, but have been relatively stable since the early 1980's.

Following a smaller-than-expected crop in 1991, MAFF decided to relax its diversion program for the first time. Farmers were permitted to bring 130,000 hectares of former paddy fields back into production although high labor costs prevented growers from reaching this target. In 1992, a new area reduction target of 676,000 hectares was established for three years beginning in 1993. Now government officials say that this target may be revised again once the full extent of this year's losses is known. The Government also

said it will provide emergency financial assistance to hard-hit rice growers, including low interest loans and tax breaks, higher rice purchase prices, and the relaxation of other marketing rules and regulations.

JAPAN: Rice Area, Yield, and Production

1963 - 1993

YEAR	AREA (Million Hectares)	YIELD ROUGH (MT/HA)	PRODUCTION MILLED (Million Tons)	PRODUCTION ROUGH (Million Tons)
1963	3.27	4.89	11.66	16.02
1964	3.26	4.82	11.45	15.73
1965	3.26	4.77	11.29	15.51
1966	3.25	4.90	11.60	15.93
1967	3.26	5.54	13.15	18.07
1968	3.28	5.51	13.15	18.06
1969	3.27	5.35	12.74	17.50
1970	2.92	5.43	11.55	15.86
1971	2.70	5.05	9.91	13.61
1972	2.64	5.63	10.82	14.86
1973	2.62	5.79	11.06	15.19
1974	2.72	5.64	11.19	15.37
1975	2.76	5.95	11.98	16.46
1976	2.78	5.30	10.71	14.72
1977	2.76	5.94	11.92	16.37
1978	2.58	6.09	11.46	15.74
1979	2.50	5.99	10.88	14.95
1980	2.38	5.13	8.87	12.19
1981	2.28	5.63	9.34	12.83
1982	2.26	5.69	9.35	12.84
1983	2.27	5.70	9.43	12.96
1984	2.32	6.41	10.81	14.85
1985	2.34	6.22	10.61	14.58
1986	2.30	6.32	10.60	14.56
1987	2.15	6.19	9.67	13.28
1988	2.10	5.91	9.04	12.42
1989	2.10	6.17	9.42	12.93
1990	2.07	6.33	9.55	13.12
1991	2.05	5.86	8.74	12.01
1992	2.11	6.28	9.62	13.22
1993	2.14	4.81	7.50	10.30

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Indonesia: Total forested area in Indonesia has remained relatively stable for the past several years at an estimated 144.0 million hectares. Of this total, about 65.0 million hectares have been assigned to forest concessions or set aside for commercial logging activities. The Government of Indonesia requires that loggers adhere to strict forest management practices that are designed to ensure sustainable forest development and an ongoing supply of logs to local downstream wood industries, deal successfully with environmental issues, and limit annual fellings to 31.4 million cubic meters (CUM). The timber cut for 1993 is estimated at 26.5 million CUM -- the same as last year -- and well below the allowable cut because of the Government's strict enforcement of forestry regulations.

Indonesia's 1993 output of tropical hardwood lumber will continue trending downward due to diminishing log supplies and weak demand from the construction and furniture industries. In contrast, production of tropical hardwood plywood and veneer are forecast up -- to 10.3 million and 60,000 CUM, respectively. The brighter prospects for this segment of the industry can be attributed to continued heavy demand from export markets and strong local demand for fancy plywood. In addition, improvements in the extraction rates at most plywood mills mean that plywood production will remain steady at about this level for the next several years despite the declining supply of logs.

Particleboard production for 1993 is forecast at 380,000 CUM, up 9 percent from last year, primarily due to greater production capacity and strong export demand. Currently, there are 10 particleboard producers in Indonesia which have an annual installed production capacity of 500,000 to 600,000 CUM. Another 10 to 15 factories are scheduled to come on line within the next 18 months which will boost the sector's capacity to between 1.0 and 1.5 million CUM.

INDONESIA: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	144,000	144,000	144,000
Tropical Hardwood Logs	27,000	26,500	26,500
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	8,500	8,300	8,200
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	9,600	10,100	10,300
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	50	55	60
Particleboard	320	350	380

1/ Preliminary.

Japan: There are approximately 24.0 million hectares of forest land in Japan. The standing inventory within this area totals about 70.0 million CUM of which 60.0 million are plantation forest and 10.0 million are virgin forest. Japan's total growing stock has been increasing over the past several years because of the large forest plantations that were planted just after World War II. Although a large percentage of these trees are approaching cutting age, the problem of de-population in Japan's upstream areas and the general aging of the forest industry work force are adversely affecting the volume of annual fellings. Furthermore, the availability of foreign logs and lumber at lower costs is making it difficult for Japanese forest owners to compete.

Continuing the gradual decline begun in 1985, the 1993 harvest is forecast at 26.5 million CUM, down 2 percent from 1992. A similar downturn is forecast in Japan's 1993 fellings of softwood and temperate hardwood logs. Prospects for lumber production in 1993 are bleak due to competition from low-priced imports and domestic mill closures. The plywood and veneer sectors, hit hard by sluggish demand in Japan's housing industry, reportedly face additional plant closings in 1993, stiff competition from Indonesian plywood, and greater usage of particleboard and fiberboards in lieu of plywood by Japan's housing and related industries. While the dominant share of Japan's plywood is manufactured from tropical hardwoods, there has been a gradual shift toward softwood plywood because of the declining availability of tropical hardwood logs. Therefore, while production of hardwood plywood is forecast to decline 13 percent in 1993, a 15-percent increase in softwood plywood output is forecast.

Affected by sharply increasing imports, domestic production of medium density fiberboard (MDF) declined 6 percent in 1992, to 260,000 CUM. Spurred by strong demand from the housing industry, production will likely rebound 8 percent in 1993, to 280,000 CUM. The same situation applies to particleboard with strong domestic demand expected to boost production 2 percent in 1993, to 1.1 million CUM.

JAPAN: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	23,850	23,850	23,850
HARVEST	27,938	27,114	26,500
Softwood Logs	19,037	18,900	18,500
Temperate Hardwood Logs	8,901	8,214	8,000
Softwood Lumber	25,398	24,740	24,000
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	1,239	1,091	1,000
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	1,627	1,446	1,400
Softwood Plywood	238	260	300
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	217	185	150
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	6,134	5,509	4,800
Temperate Hardwood Veneer	164	143	135
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	6,208	5,988	4,800
Medium Density Fiberboard	276	260	280
Particleboard	1,097	1,050	1,070

1/ Preliminary.

Malaysia: Malaysia remains the world's leading producer and exporter of tropical hardwood logs and lumber despite the Government's Sixth Malaysia Plan (1991-1995) to reduce log production from the current level of 38.0 million CUM to 29.0 million by 1995. In Peninsular Malaysia, the Government's plan is to reduce 1995 log production to 8.5 million CUM. Sabah reportedly will reduce annual fellings to 4.5 million CUM. The plan also provides that the largest share of the country's logs will still be supplied by Sarawak with projected 1995 output of 16.0 million CUM.

The Government's efforts to channel more logs into local downstream processing activities have been successful and have significantly boosted production of wood products. Tropical hardwood lumber is the most important wood product manufactured in Malaysia. Lumber production is expected to continue trending upward in 1993, to 10.3 million CUM, mainly due to tighter restrictions on log exports and efforts by the Sabah and Sarawak State Governments to encourage further expansion of downstream processing activities.

The production of plywood and veneer is the second-most important wood processing activity in Malaysia. The short-term outlook is highly favorable given the increased supply of logs for value-added processing and strong demand from the construction and furniture industries. Tropical hardwood plywood production for 1993 is forecast at 2 4 million CUM, up 14 percent from 1992.

Production of tropical hardwood veneer is projected at 1.4 million CUM, a 17-percent increase over last year.

The 1993 outlook for particleboard is similarly optimistic with further expansion projected in East Malaysia. Output in 1993 is forecast up 13 percent, to 170,000 CUM.

MALAYSIA: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	19,422	19,240	19,024
Harvest/Tropical Hardwood Logs	39,860	43,500	38,000
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	8,924	9,300	10,260
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	1,670	2,100	2,400
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	705	1,200	1,400
Particleboard	130	150	170

1/ Preliminary.

The Philippines: Current assessments indicate that total forested area in the Philippines is 5.9 million hectares, or 20 percent of the country's total land area of 30.0 million hectares. In earlier decades, forest cover comprised about 58 percent of total land area.

Productivity within the Philippine forestry sector has been trending downward since 1988. The 1993 harvest is forecast at a record low 1.2 million CUM, down 25 percent from last year. The sharp decline reflects the Government's intensified drive against unsustainable natural forest exploitation amidst increasing pressure from local and international environmental groups. What is not readily apparent in this year's downturn is the amount of timber lost to forest fires which leveled approximately 100,000 hectares of natural and plantation forests in Central Luzon and northern Mindanao during the drought of 1992.

The most hotly debated legislative policy involving the Philippine forest industry is the logging ban issue, i.e., should the ban be selective or total. In May 1993, the Philippine Senate unanimously passed legislation imposing a 30-year ban on all commercial logging in the Philippines. Also provided was tax and duty-free importation of logs for domestic consumption. The House version provides for a total logging ban on virgin forests and a selective logging ban on residual forests. During June, House and Senate leaders forged a consensus on the following logging ban proposal: conversion of existing Timber License Agreements into Industrial Forest Plantations shall be effected within 6 years and a total ban on logging natural forests will not be implemented until the Industrial Forest Plantations become commercially viable.

Philippine production of processed wood products continues to decline in line with the contraction in available log supplies. Preliminary assessments indicate output of tropical hardwood lumber, plywood, and veneer will drop to an all-time low in 1993. Exacerbating the problem is the severe power supply deficit in the country which has discouraged investment in downstream processing activities and disrupted the industry's product production schedules. The outlook for the Philippines wood processing sector appears bleak given the pressure being exerted by environmental groups, the diminishing supply of logs, and the power shortage which is not expected to be resolved until 1997.

THE PHILIPPINES: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	6,015	5,955	5,875
HARVEST	2,141	1,600	1,200
Tropical Hardwood Logs	1,561	619	500
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	726	452	400
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	321	256	225
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	54	54	50

1/ Preliminary.

Republic of Korea: Total forested area and annual fellings have been slowly trending downward since 1991. Forested area is expected to contract 1 percent in 1993, to 6.46 million hectares. Roundwood production for 1993 is forecast at 1.1 million CUM, down marginally from 1992. A similar decline is forecast in fellings of softwood logs. The downturn in the forestry sector mainly reflects poor resource management. Much of Korea's current resource problems stem from the massive government reforestation program undertaken during the 1960's and 1970's that emphasized plantings of fast-growing species -- mainly red pine -- to reduce soil erosion and expand stands used for fuelwood. However, little consideration was given to the long-term advantages of planting species appropriate for lumber production. Most of the trees planted during the reforestation program were red pine which are suitable mainly for firewood, pitprops, pulp.

Production of softwood lumber is forecast up 5 percent from 1992, to 3.9 million CUM, due to its consistent use in concrete forming. In contrast, output of temperate hardwood lumber, tropical hardwood lumber, and tropical hardwood plywood is forecast down 16, 47, and 19 percent, respectively, in 1993. The primary factor behind these decreases was a reduction in building starts caused by government policies designed to cool down the overheated construction sector. Government controls have now been relaxed, so construction activity is expected to pick up in late-1993 or early-1994. Thus, 1994 production prospects for these products appears favorable.

Production of medium density fiberboard (MDF) and particleboard rose sharply in 1992 due to increased production capacity. A moderate downturn in MDF output is anticipated in 1993, but the decline should be more than offset by increases in hardboard and particleboard production.

SOUTH KOREA: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	6,476	6,467	6,463
HARVEST	1,286	1,123	1,120
Softwood Logs	1,066	903	900
Temperate Hardwood Logs	220	220	220
Softwood Lumber	3,897	3,698	3,900
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	32	38	32
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	1,158	1,142	600
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	1,134	948	800
Hardboard	58	48	50
Medium Density Fiberboard	242	306	300
Particleboard	155	276	300

1/ Preliminary.

Taiwan: Roundwood production continues to decline due to rising logging, labor and raw material costs, labor shortages, conservation and environmental concerns, and competition from imports of logs and wood products. The 1993 roundwood harvest is forecast at 115,000 CUM, down 3 percent from last year and 42 percent below the Government's maximum allowable cut of 200,000 CUM.

Taiwan's production of tropical hardwood lumber and panel products will likely continue trending downward in 1993 due to the limited supply of tropical hardwood logs and stagnant domestic and export demand. However, production of softwood lumber is forecast up 4 percent in 1993, to 52,000 CUM, due to strong local demand for construction materials and interior wood products.

Domestically produced particleboard has limited utility due to low quality. Production is forecast up marginally in 1993, to 110,000 CUM. Imported particleboard will increasingly satisfy local demand as raw material availability for domestically produced particleboard diminishes.

TAIWAN: FORESTRY AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	1,865	1,865	1,865
HARVEST	126	118	115
Softwood Logs	50	57	55
Tropical Hardwood Logs	24	15	15
Softwood Lumber	42	50	52
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	806	582	548
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	530	486	450
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	630	620	610
Particleboard	90	109	110

1/ Preliminary.

Thailand: Forested area has dropped from 53 percent of the total land area in 1961 to 28 percent in 1993. Although the Royal Thai Government is attempting to replenish the forest cover, reforestation efforts continue to be hampered by an inability to enforce existing forest protection measures. As a result, vast tracts of public forest land have been illegally taken over by private concerns for dams, golf courses, wood to meet the population's energy needs, and farmland for the production of cash crops.

Thailand's wood processing industry has been hard pressed to obtain a sufficient supply of wood for downstream processing, mainly because of the ban on logging of government-owned timber that has been in effect since 1989. Fellings of tropical hardwood logs are forecast at a record low 100,000 CUM in 1993, down 9 percent from last year and 57 percent below the volume cut in 1991.

Tropical hardwood lumber production continues to trend upward in line with Thailand's ability to tap alternate log sources such as Burma, Malaysia, and Cambodia. Output in 1993 is forecast at 1.4 million CUM, up 4 percent from 1992.

Approximately 15 percent of Thailand's tropical hardwood log supplies are used to produce plywood. Production of plywood has been gradually increasing due to strong demand from the construction industry. In contrast, tropical hardwood veneer production vacillates according to the available supply of desirable tropical hardwood logs -- primarily teak. A projected increase in veneer log imports is forecast to boost veneer production 5 percent in 1993, to 44,000 tons.

THAILAND: FOREST PRODUCTION
(1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
Tropical Hardwood Logs	232	110	100
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	1,238	1,343	1,400
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	395	411	427
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	45	42	44

1/ Preliminary.

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HONEY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Honey production for 1993 in 8 selected countries is forecast at 505,800 tons, down 3 percent from 1992. The surveyed countries account for approximately 40 percent of world production and 60 to 70 percent of world trade in honey.

Canada: Honey production for 1993 is forecast at 31,000 tons, up 5 percent from a year ago. For the second year in a row, the weather was highly variable across the honey producing regions of Canada. The late onset of spring slowed crop maturity in the Prairie Provinces, which account for about 70 percent of Canadian honey output. However, as the summer progressed, Alberta -- Canada's largest honey producing Province -- experienced much improved weather compared to 1992 and appears to have the most favorable prospects for increased honey output this year.

In contrast, Manitoba experienced cool, wet weather throughout the season. Despite an increase in colony numbers, honey production in Manitoba is expected to be down from 1992. Saskatchewan reported variable weather with several cool, cloudy periods. Honey production is expected to be close to average in this Province.

In Canada's eastern regions, honey production in 1993 is forecast to increase in both Ontario and Quebec, a welcome change following the poor outturn resulting from last year's cool, damp weather. Although the arrival of spring was later than normal, by the end of June above average sunshine hours occurred and crops were rarely stressed for lack of moisture.

On May 1, 1993, the Canadian Government published a regulatory proposal to lift the ban on the import of live U.S. bees and replace it with an import permit system. The new regulation calls for state and USDA certification that bee packages contain a fresh strip of fluvalinate, a chemical miticide, and that Africanized bees have not been reported in that state, or any contiguous state. If the regulatory process proceeds smoothly, a plan to import U.S. bees could be in place for the 1994 season. Canada has banned imports of live U.S. bees since 1987 due to the presence of varroa mite in certain U.S. states. The ban curtailed Canadian access to U.S. bees which has resulted in an annual loss of about US$4.0 million to U.S. live bee apiarists who export.

Mexico: Honey production for 1993 is forecast at 55,000 tons, up 13 percent from a year ago. The recovery from 1992 is due to favorable weather and minimal disruption of production by Africanized bees. In Yucatan, the main honey producing state, 1993 output was 20 percent higher during the peak season (January-June) than it was during the same period last year.

Source flowers vary widely throughout Mexico and contribute to several subtle flavors of honey. Citrus is the predominant flowering source in the States of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz; flower sources vary widely in the central states.

The presence of the Africanized bee in Mexico has forced a gradual modernization of the industry and concentrated the bulk of production in the hands of medium and large-sized producers. Mexican honey production is heavily influenced by weather. However, low international prices have sharply reduced producer returns which, coupled with rising production costs, have caused some beekeepers to cut back on cultural practices and beehive maintenance. Some apiarists have abandoned their colonies or allowed a gradual intrusion of Africanized bees. This is expected to adversely affect long-term production prospects.

United States: The first estimate of 1993 U.S. honey production based on an objective survey will be released in February 1994. However, it is likely that U.S. production will be down in 1993 because of cool, wet weather throughout the spring and summer in most of the upper Midwest.

Argentina: Honey output for 1993 is forecast at 48,000 tons, 21 percent less than last year's record production of 61,000 tons. Favorable weather in Santa Fe and Entre Rios was not sufficient to offset the damage caused by prolonged flooding in the main producing Province of Buenos Aires which accounts for 60 percent of total production. Argentina's climate and natural variety of floral sources allows beekeepers to develop honey production in nearly all areas of the country, except the extreme south and in arid zones. The bulk of honey produced in Argentina is light and light amber.

Germany: Honey production for 1993 is forecast up 13 percent, to 28,000 tons. Colonies were somewhat weakened by harsh winter weather and an unusually severe infestation of varroa mite. Temperatures remained low through April which retarded the development of both floral sources and bee populations. However, May was hot and dry which allowed colonies to expand at an above-normal rate.

Russia: Honey production during 1993 is forecast at 50,000 tons, up 6 percent from 1992. Russia has a long tradition of honey production. According to ROSPCHELO-VODSOYUZ, a new association of private beekeepers, there were considerably more bee colonies in Russia in the seventeenth century than there are now. The most important producing regions are the Russian Far East and central Siberia. The Far East is a region characterized by very high nectar productivity. In some years, beekeepers get up to 100 kilograms of honey per colony. The average yield elsewhere in Russia is much less -- approximately 40 to 60 kilograms per colony. The most widely used breed of bee is called the "average Russian bee." Its most important feature is strong resistance to inclement weather. Even though there are no direct production subsidies for honey producers in Russia, private beekeeping is now in a stage of active development. Most private apiaries that previously had 5 to 10 colonies now have between 50 and 80 and sometimes as many as 200 colonies. One limiting factor is the varroa mite. Varroa mites were first reported in specific areas of the former USSR in 1964, but have since spread throughout the country. It is estimated that about 7 to 8 percent of Russia's bee colonies are lost annually because of these mites.

China: The world's largest honey producer is expected to produce 200,000 tons of honey in 1993, 4,000 tons less than last year. Since the record production of 206,000 tons in 1991, operating costs have increased sharply causing a decline in colony numbers and a concomitant drop in honey production. In Zhejiang Province, which produces one-third of China's honey, the number of colonies in 1993 is expected to decline due to cool, rainy spring weather and rising transportation costs. Approximately two-thirds of the bee colonies in Zhejiang are the western type, Apis ligustica; the remainder are predominantly the Chinese type, Apis cerana. Wild colonies are still found along China's southwestern borders. More than half of the colonies are migratory, housed in 10-frame hives. Ministry of Agriculture officials state that China has no support programs for the bee industry although local processors may offer subsidies to ensure adequate supplies. While honey was formerly procured entirely by supply and marketing cooperatives, producers are now free to sell to the highest bidder. China's shift toward a market-based economy, coupled with strong domestic consumption, has resulted in substantial price increases in 1993. Consequently, the Ministry of Agriculture has designated 40 apiculture production bases -- a production base being defined as a county with more than 10,000 colonies. Located primarily in Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces, these bases, along with 1,000 processing facilities, are expected to become the hub of China's bee industry. Base development will be overseen by the State Research Institute of Apiculture.

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HONEY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	27,815	32,115	31,606	29,624	31,000
Mexico	48,530	51,000	58,770	48,852	55,000
United States	80,266	89,717	99,840	100,245	90,000 2/
Total	156,611	172,832	190,216	178,721	176,000
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	40,000	47,000	54,000	61,000	48,000
Total	40,000	47,000	54,000	61,000	48,000
EUROPE					
Germany 3/	29,000	23,000	25,000	24,677	28,000
Russia	0	0	0	47,000	50,000
Total	29,000	23,000	25,000	71,677	78,000
ASIA					
China	189,000	193,000	206,000	204,000	200,000
Japan	5,343	4,854	4,202	3,807	3,800
Total	194,343	197,854	210,202	207,807	203,800
TOTAL	419,954	440,686	479,418	519,205	505,800

1/ Calendar year for all countries which begins in July of the indicated year. 2/ First estimate based on objective survey is expected to be released in February 1994. 3/ The 1991 and 1992 estimates represent a total for unified Germany; the estimates for 1990 and earlier years reflect production from West Germany only. Official sources estimate 1990 East German honey output at 9,000 tons.

October 1993 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE SITUATION

The outlook for Northern Hemisphere apple and pear production in 1993/94 is for sharply lower crops in the EC and unchanged or slightly reduced crops elsewhere. Forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere are not yet available. Foreign production of table grapes will likely remain virtually unchanged from 1992.

APPLES

Apple production in selected Northern Hemisphere countries for 1993/94 is forecast at 18.0 million tons, down 12 percent from 1992/93. Most of the decline will likely be in the European Community where crops in the major producing countries are projected to be 11 to 33 percent below last year. Production in North America is forecast down 4 percent, to 5.7 million tons. A marginal decline is forecast in Asia.

The U.S. apple crop is forecast at 4.8 million tons, slightly below 1992/93. The Canadian crop is projected down 10 percent, to 470,000 tons. The U.S. decline is due to summer drought in the Eastern States. The Canadian crop was damaged by summer hail storms in British Columbia and poor pollination in Quebec. Output in Mexico is forecast at 490,000 tons, down 16 percent from last season, due to inclement weather during the growing season and the normal downturn during an "off-year" in the bearing cycle.

Apple production in the European Community is forecast at 8.2 million tons, 20 percent below a year ago. Reports from most major producing countries classify this year's crop as "normal," as opposed to last year's bumper harvest and the weather-damaged crop of 1991/92. Turkey's crop is forecast at 2.0 million tons, down 5 percent from 1992/93, due to inclement weather during the growing season.

Japan's apple crop is forecast at 1.0 million tons, down 1 percent from a year ago, due to a small decline in harvested area. The late-summer typhoons that crossed Japan missed the major apple producing regions in central and northern Honshu Island.

PEARS

Pear production for 1993/94 in selected Northern Hemisphere countries is forecast at 4.5 million tons, down 11 percent from 1992/93. As with apples, most of the downturn will occur in the European Community where significantly smaller crops are projected in France, Italy, and Spain. Production in North America and Asia is forecast to remain largely unchanged from 1992/93.

Pear production in the United States is forecast at 848,500 tons, up 1 percent from 1992/93. A cool summer in western growing areas caused some premature ripening and reduced fruit size. The 1993/94 pear crop in the European Community is forecast at 2.7 million tons, 17 percent below last season's unusually large harvest. The only increases during the 1993/94 season will occur in the northern countries which are minor pear producers. Pear production in Italy is forecast at 930,000 tons, 26 percent below last year's bumper crop. The decline is due to unseasonably cold weather in March which reduced fruit setting. Japan's pear production for 1993/94 is forecast at 422,000 tons, down 2 percent from 1992/93. A much larger crop had been projected during the spring, but a typhoon in early-September destroyed much of the crop in Totori Prefecture, an important growing region.

TABLE GRAPES

The 1993 forecast for foreign table grape production is 4.2 million tons, unchanged from 1992. The largest decline is in Argentina where frost severely damaged the crop. Continuing its upward trend based on expanded plantings, table grape output in Chile is forecast at 855,000 tons, an 8-percent increase from last season. Beginning with 1992, Chilean statistics for table grape production included table grapes destined for wine production.

Table grape output in Italy, the world's largest producer, is forecast down 2 percent in 1993, to 1.7 million tons, because of dryness during the growing season. Production in Spain,

Europe's second largest table grape producer, is forecast to decline 8 percent, to 396,300 tons, also due to dry weather. An official estimate of U.S. table grape production will not be available until January 1994.

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TABLE 30

APPLE PRODUCTION – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	513.2	521.1	470.0
Mexico	550.0	580.0	490.0
United States	4,412.9	4,862.3	4,768.4
Total	5,476.1	5,963.4	5,728.4
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	139.0	492.1	452.3
Denmark	55.0	83.0	80.0
France	1,235.9	2,312.9	2,051.0
Germany	1,164.8	2,700.0	1,800.0
Greece	180.0	340.0	300.0
Italy	1,868.8	2,368.0	1,834.0
Netherlands	223.0	575.0	512.0
Spain 2/	516.8	1,026.9	868.4
United Kingdom	285.6	337.0	314.0
Total	5,668.9	10,234.9	8,211.7
OTHER EUROPE:			
Austria 2/	243.2	232.5	295.7
Hungary	859.0	666.0	600.0
Norway	50.8	45.0	50.2
Sweden	54.1	71.7	80.0
Turkey	1,900.0	2,100.0	2,000.0
Total	3,107.1	3,115.2	3,025.9
TOTAL EUROPE	8,776.0	13,350.1	11,237.6
ASIA:			
Japan	760.3	1,039.0	1,027.0
Taiwan	16.9	12.6	18.0
Total	777.2	1,051.6	1,045.0
Total Northern Hemisphere	15,029.3	20,365.1	18,011.0
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/			
Argentina	1,043.0	740.0	N/A 4/
Australia	289.0	316.0	N/A
Chile	840.0	850.0	N/A
New Zealand	443.4	489.4	N/A
South Africa	604.8	602.1	N/A
Total Southern Hemisphere	3,220.2	2,997.5	N/A
			N/A
WORLD TOTAL	18,249.5	23,362.6	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include apples produced exclusively for processing. 3/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year indicated. 4/ NA = not available until January 1994.

October 1993 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 31

PEAR PRODUCTION – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	18.4	22.7	18.0
Mexico	30.0	32.0	32.5
United States	819.7	840.1	848.5
Total	868.1	894.8	899.0
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	68.0	112.3	123.4
Denmark	5.7	8.0	8.2
France	224.0	396.5	227.0
Germany	225.3	645.0	645.0
Greece	64.1	88.1	80.0
Italy	770.5	1,264.0	930.0
Netherlands	96.0	101.0	150.0
Spain 2/	387.3	601.5	480.7
United Kingdom	38.1	25.9	39.4
Total	1,879.0	3,242.3	2,683.7
OTHER EUROPE:			
Austria 2/	36.2	35.9	44.0
Norway	4.1	4.7	3.9
Sweden	7.6	9.4	10.3
Turkey	403.0	420.0	410.0
Total	450.9	470.0	468.2
TOTAL EUROPE	2,329.9	3,712.3	3,151.9
ASIA:			
Japan	434.5	429.1	421.6
Total Northern Hemisphere	3,632.5	5,036.2	4,472.5
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/			
Argentina	386.5	285.0	N/A 4/
Australia	167.0	169.0	N/A
Chile	182.0	210.0	N/A
New Zealand	17.6	18.5	N/A
South Africa	235.0	221.3	N/A
Total Southern Hemisphere	988.1	903.8	N/A
			N/A
WORLD TOTAL	4,620.6	5,940.0	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include pears produced exclusively for processing. 3/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year indicated. 4/ N/A = not available until January 1994.

October 1993 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 32

TABLE GRAPES – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
France	128.0	70.4	79.8	107.0
Greece	287.6	312.9	313.5	330.0
Italy	1,212.5	1,410.8	1,678.0	1,650.0
Japan	276.1	270.6	276.1	279.3
Mexico	342.0	345.0	285.0	270.0
Spain	476.8	461.6	428.9	396.3
United States	770.2	726.1	700.3	N/A
Total No. Hemisphere	3,493.2	3,597.4	3,761.6	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	146.0	160.0	170.0	130.0
Chile	660.0	640.0	795.0	855.0
South Africa	110.5	112.2	127.0	138.8
Total So. Hemisphere	916.5	912.2	1,092.0	1,123.8
WORLD TOTAL	4,409.7	4,509.6	4,853.6	N/A

1/ Preliminary.

October 1993 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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USDA CALLS FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON REPORT RELEASE TIMES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30--The U.S. Department of Agriculture seeks public comment on alternative release times during the day for market sensitive, regularly scheduled, reports.

USDA is examining alternative release times to determine if the current release times best serve the interests of U.S. agriculture and the food and fiber system.

The alternative release times being examined are 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time (ET), 12:00 noon ET and 3:00 p.m. ET. USDA also is evaluating whether release times should apply to all market sensitive reports or only to selected reports now prepared and released under tight security.

USDA is seeking public comment because commodity markets and the speed of communication have changed greatly since USDA established the 3:00 p.m. report time for those reports prepared and released under secure, "lockup" conditions.

Advanced communication technology ties together commodity markets in many countries and makes market information instantly available worldwide. USDA is conducting this review to ensure that its reports best serve the interests of the U.S. agricultural community.

A full discussion appears in a notice published in the September 30 edition of the Federal Register, on page 51050.

Written comments are invited. Comments must be received on or before November 1. Send comments to the Economics Agencies Freedom of Information Officer, USDA/EMS, Room 4310 South Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250. Comments received will be available at this location for public inspection and copying.

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